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Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan Proposed Issues and Land Use Alternatives Summary of the Management Situation

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Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan

Proposed Issues and Land Use Alternatives

Summary of the Management Situation

Prepared by

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
March 1987

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Prineville District Office
185 East Fourth Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754

March 27, 1987

Dear Public Land User:

We are presently evaluating various options for managing the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area, located in the south half of the Prineville District. Each option, or alternative, prescribes resource management direction for the public lands for the next ten to fifteen years. Each alternative relates to issues that many of you helped to identify. The alternatives will be analyzed in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as part of the BLM's planning process.

We have developed five alternatives, each with a different overall management emphasis. In the Continue Existing Management Alternative, the allocation of lands and resources would remain essentially unchanged from the present. The Emphasize Commodity Production and Enhancement of Economic Benefits Alternative stresses commodity uses such as timber harvest, livestock production and motorized recreation. The Emphasize Natural Values Alternative stresses the protection and enhancement of natural values. A fourth alternative emphasizes commodity production while accommodating natural values, and a fifth alternative is just the opposite--it emphasizes natural values while accommodating commodity production.

The end product will be a Resource Management Plan (RMP) or land use plan for the 1.1 million acres of public lands in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. When completed, this plan will establish specific land use allocations for recreation, areas of critical environmental concern, wild horses, minerals, land tenure adjustments, and public access on BLM managed land in the entire planning area. In the LaPine area only, livestock grazing, forestry, wildlife habitat, watershed and riparian management will also be considered. Problems or issues relating to the management of livestock grazing, forestry, wildlife habitat, watershed, and riparian resources in the Brothers portion of the planning area were addressed and resolved in the Brothers Land Use Plan completed in 1982; or the Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Rangeland Program Summary completed in 1983. Decisions made in these documents are in compliance with current planning regulations and are still felt to be valid. They will not be addressed in this document.

There are eight (8) Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the planning area. The wilderness study process has been ongoing since 1979 and has progressed beyond the scope of this RMP. Recommendations on the suitability of these lands for wilderness designation has been analyzed in a draft statewide EIS that has been released for public review and comment. Within the scope of the Brothers/LaPine RMP, land use decisions will recognize all aspects of required interim management of the eight WSAs; also the possibility of these areas being designated as wilderness. However, as you work with us during the next 18 months, remember that while other resource uses within wilderness study areas will be analyzed in this RMP/EIS, the issue of wilderness designation will not be considered.

The issues and alternatives discussed in this booklet were developed from public comment, contacts with local governments and known user or interest groups, as well as staff discussions. If, after reviewing this booklet you have any further comments, we would like to receive them by May 15, 1987. No public meetings to discuss the issues and alternatives in this booklet are scheduled; however, informal discussions with interested user groups or individuals will be scheduled if requested.

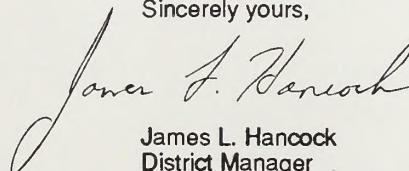
Development of a preferred alternative will be based on public comments, as well as interagency and staff recommendations. Additional suggestions regarding the Brothers/LaPine RMP/EIS process should center around the following points:

1. Issues presented or additional relevant issues which should be considered in the EIS;
2. Your comments or suggestions on the alternatives presented;
3. Your preference for the preferred alternative; and/or,
4. Criteria you feel should be used in the development of a preferred alternative.

After considering all comments, we will finalize the resource issues and management alternatives. Then, we will analyze the effects of implementing each of the alternatives, develop a preferred alternative and release a draft RMP/EIS in the fall of 1987.

Thanks again for your past help with this planning effort. We look forward to your continuing interest and participation.

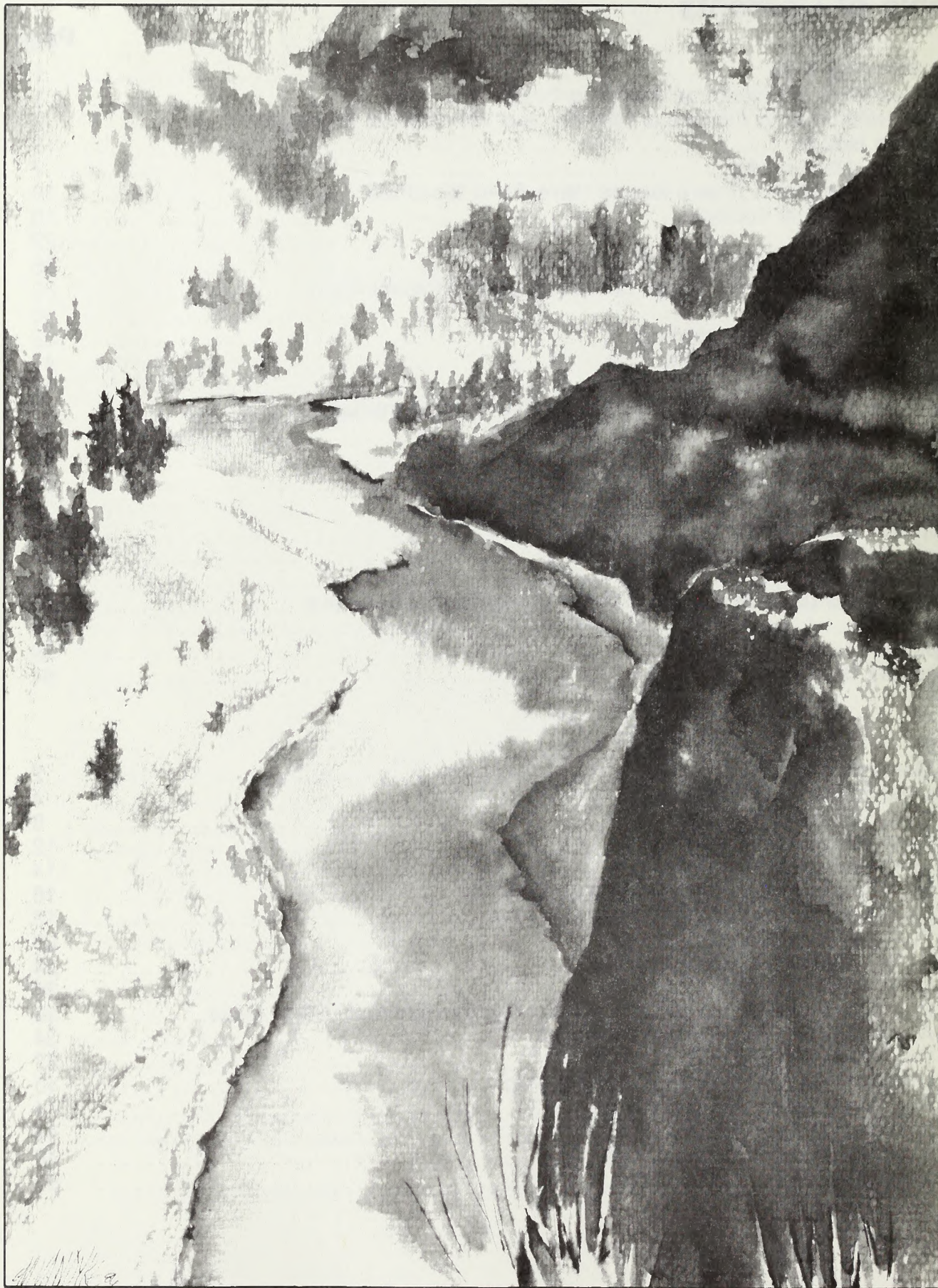
Sincerely yours,


James L. Hancock
District Manager

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Crooked River Canyon Downstream from Prineville Reservoir

The Planning Area

The Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) will analyze the impacts associated with the management of 1,115,087 acres of public land and 130,633 acres of subsurface mineral estate where the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the administering agency. This land is located in five counties in Central Oregon as shown in Table 1.

The general location of the planning area is noted by Map 1. Maps 2 and 3 note general land status within the planning area.

The Ochoco, Deschutes and Winema National Forests are the other major federal lands within the planning area.

The Resource Management Planning Process

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) is a "Land Use Plan" as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The RMP establishes in a written document:

1. Land areas for limited, restrictive, or exclusive resource uses or for transfer from BLM administration;
2. Allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained;
3. Resource condition goals and objectives to be reached;
4. Program constraints and general management practices;
5. Identification of specific plans required;
6. Support actions required to achieve the above;

Table 1. Brothers/LaPine RMP Acreage by County

County	Public Land Administered by BLM	Private Surface Federal Subsurface Mineral Estate	Total Acreage
Crook	506,325	108,514	614,839
Deschutes	488,427	17,180	505,607
Harney	1,080	3,018	4,161
Klamath	26,550	0	26,550
Lake	92,705	1,858	94,563
Total Acreage	1,115,087	130,633	1,245,720

7. General implementation schedule; and

8. Intervals and standards for monitoring the plan to determine its effectiveness.

The underlying goal of the RMP is to provide efficient on the ground management of public lands and associated resources.

The procedure for preparing an RMP involves nine interrelated actions as shown in Table 2. Some actions may occur simultaneously and it may be necessary to repeat an action if additional information becomes available. The plan that results from this process is a general decision document designed primarily to help District and Area Managers make decisions, and to guide the efforts of staff on a day to day basis. Where more detailed management direction is required, specific activity plans will be prepared after the RMP is completed.

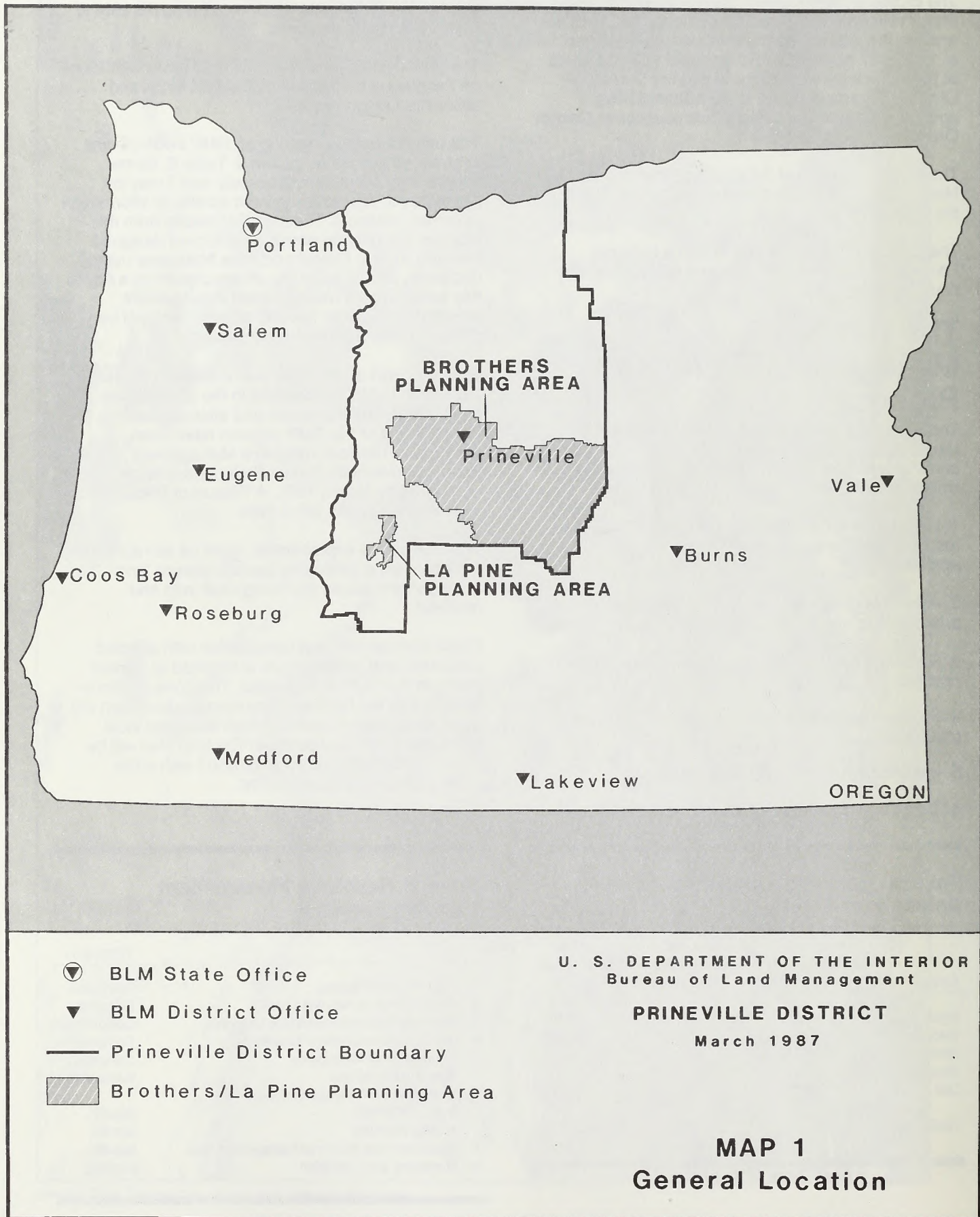
The Brothers/LaPine RMP was initiated in the fall of 1986, with public involvement in the identification of preliminary planning issues and alternatives. The first five (5) steps of the RMP process have been completed. The final Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement is to be completed by March 1988. A Record of Decision will be published by the fall of 1988.

After the plan is implemented, it will be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis to assure land management issues are being dealt with and resolved.

Public involvement and consultation with affected state and local governments is required at several points in the RMP/EIS process. This consultation is essential so the final resource management plan will be as consistent as possible with state and local plans, programs and policies. The final plan will be implemented with close coordination with other federal, state and local leaders.

Table 2. Resource Management Planning Process

	Timeframe
1 Identification of Issues	Completed
2 Development of Planning Criteria	Completed
3 Inventory Data and Information Collection	Completed
4 Analysis of Management Situation	Completed
5 Formulation of Alternatives	Completed
6 Estimation of Effects	Summer 1987
7 Selection of a Preferred Alternative	
a. Draft RMP/EIS	Sep-87
b. Final RMP/EIS	Mar-88
8 Selection of the Resource Management Plan	Sep-88
9 Monitoring and Evaluation	Ongoing



Public Response to Preliminary Issues and Alternatives Brochure

A total of 39 written responses were received from a mailing of 329 copies of the Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan Preliminary Issues and Alternatives Brochure. A total of 39 people attended the three public meetings in Prineville, Bend and LaPine on September 9, 10 and 11, 1986.

Public comments on preliminary issues were used in several ways. As a result of public comment, an alternative emphasizing commodity production while accommodating natural values has been added and

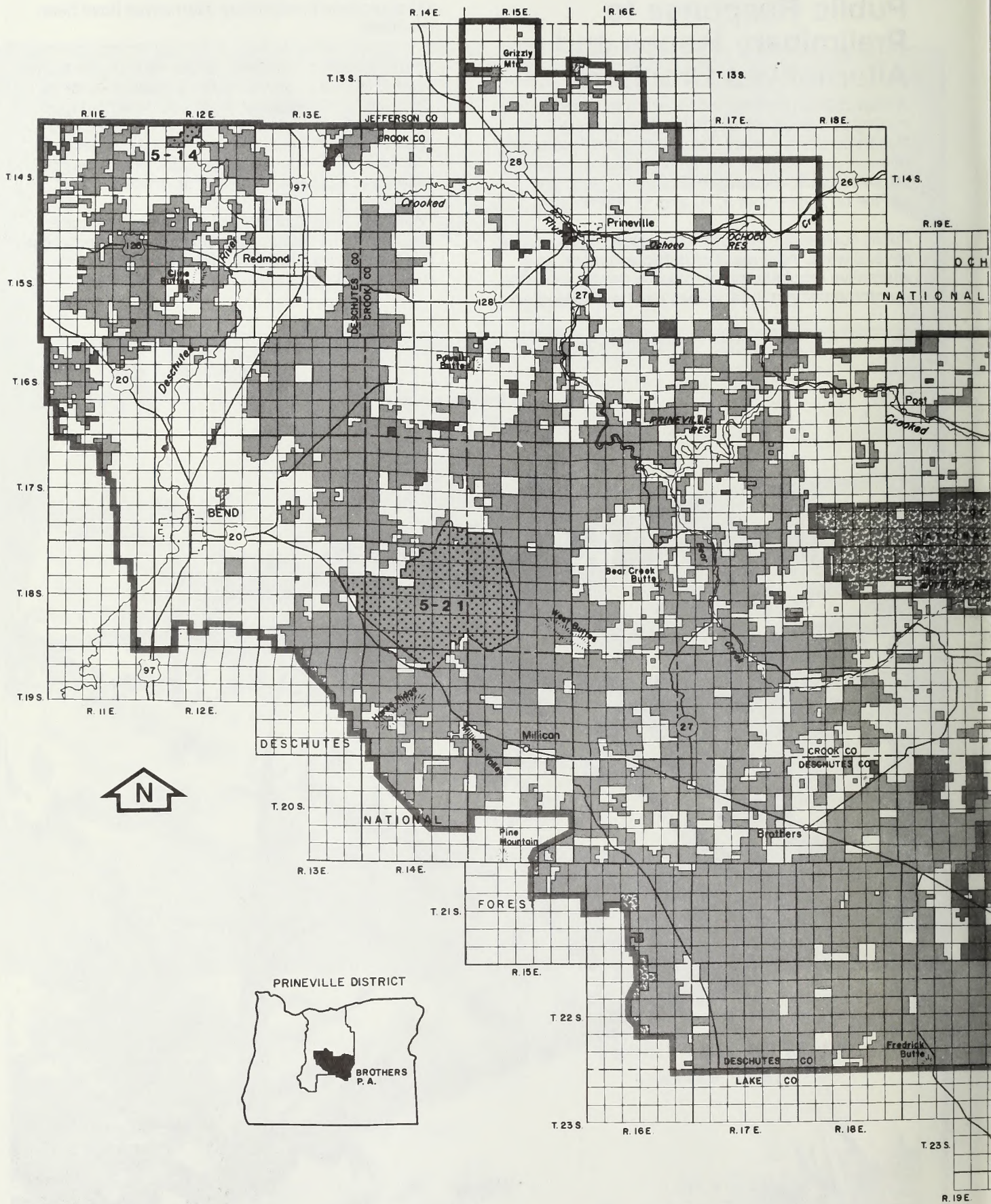
other proposed preliminary alternatives have been modified.

Some resource objectives, under various alternatives, were changed to provide a more realistic range of possible ways the public lands could be managed. For example, wild horses would be gathered and removed under the alternative emphasizing natural values; before, wild horse numbers would have been allowed to increase under this alternative.

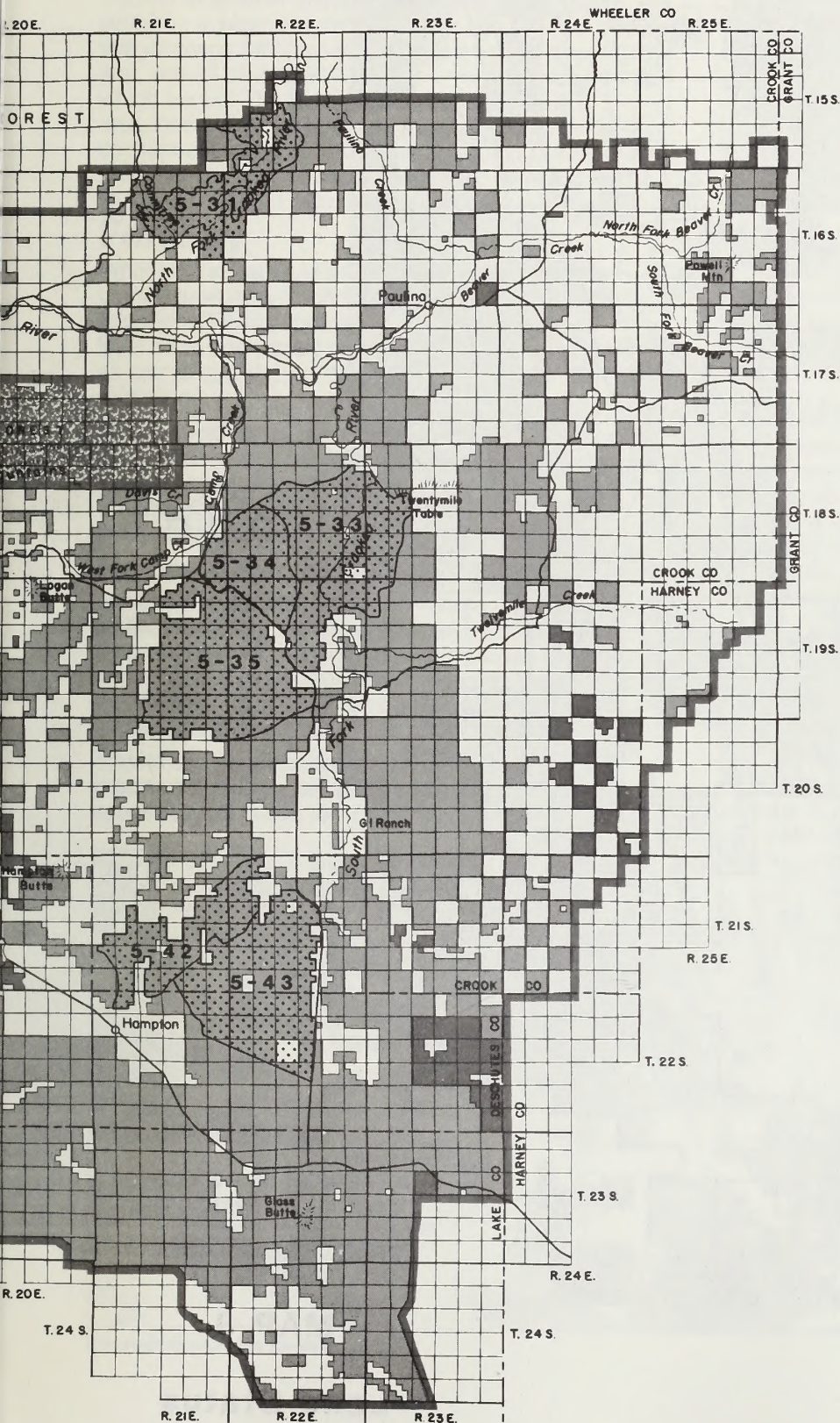
Other acknowledgements of public comment are included in the discussions of land tenure and access, forestry, recreation, and areas of critical environmental concern.








South Fork of the Crooked River Canyon



5 0 5 10 MILES



-  BLM Land
-  US Forest Service Land
-  State Land
-  Private Land
-  Wilderness Study Area

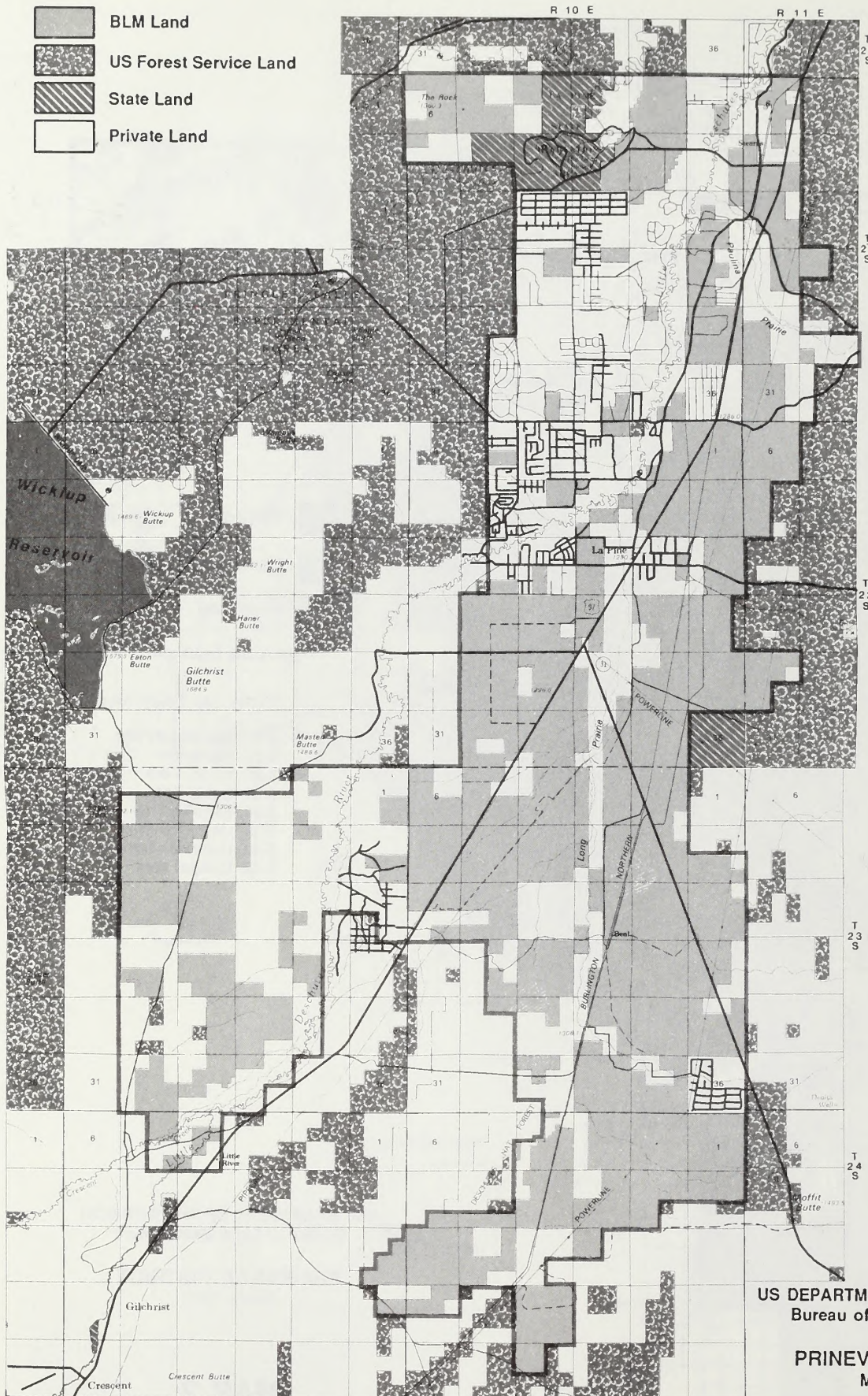
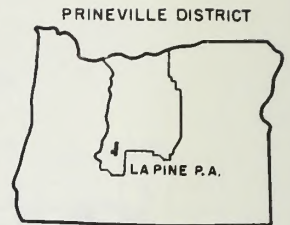
- 5-14 Steelhead Falls
- 5-21 Badlands
- 5-31 North Fork
- 5-33 South Fork
- 5-34 Sand Hollow
- 5-35 Gerry Mountain
- 5-42 Hampton Butte
- 5-43 Cougar Well

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
March 1987

MAP 2 Land Status

-  BLM Land
-  US Forest Service Land
-  State Land
-  Private Land



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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
March 1987

MAP 3

Land Status

1 0 1 2 MILES

Planning Issues

The major issues that helped direct the formation of land use plan alternatives for the planning area are summarized below:

Land Tenure and Access

Is there a need to consolidate public land through exchange into areas with high public value? If so, what areas are most important? What lands, if any, should be identified for disposal by public sale or transfer to another agency? What should the BLM's policy be in regard to public access and utility/transportation corridors? What type of access, if any, should be acquired and for what purposes and to which areas? The BLM will continue to resolve unauthorized agricultural use of public lands. What considerations should be made in deciding whether to authorize the use (lease or sale), or to allow the land to revert back to a natural condition?

Forestry

What should the BLM's forestry program be in the LaPine area as a result of the mountain pine beetle infestation? What should the harvest method and level be to adequately protect other resources such as scenic qualities, wildlife habitat and deer migration?

What should the BLM's woodland products program be? Which areas should be open to woodcutting and in which areas should woodcutting not be permitted? Should the volume of firewood and other woodland products made available each year be changed?

Recreation Management

Are there areas where off road vehicle use should be limited? Should off road vehicle use on certain areas be prohibited altogether? If so, which areas should be limited or closed? Should the designated boundary of the Millican Valley ORV area be modified or the management emphasis in this area changed?

Should certain areas containing deposits of semi precious stones be set aside and managed specifically for public recreational use?

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Which areas, if any, are suitable for formal designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, etc; to preserve outstanding or unique scenic, botanic, geologic, zoologic, cultural, or other resource values?

Wild Horses

How many wild horses, if any, should be maintained and how should they be managed?

Livestock Grazing

What should the BLM's grazing management program be in the LaPine area? Should the BLM maintain the existing management program, eliminate it or provide more intensive management?

Wildlife Habitat Management

What actions should be taken to protect and manage deer migration corridors in the LaPine area? What management practices, or habitat improvement projects, are appropriate to provide a more diverse range of habitats in the LaPine area for wildlife?

Fire Management

What should the BLM fire management strategy be considering multiple use resource values and goals? How should conditional suppression be used? What should the BLM's smoke management policy be for prescribed burning activities? What interagency considerations are necessary for implementing fire management strategies?

Land Use Alternatives

The purpose of several land use alternatives is to give BLM managers a tool in developing a Preferred Alternative. The alternatives displayed in Table 3 serve as an information matrix, showing a range of resource management options. Each alternative has an overall goal and a number of objectives that describe management direction for each of the resources where issues have been identified.



Woodcutting on Public Lands in LaPine

Table 3. Goals and Objectives of Land Use Alternatives**Alternative A**

Goal: Emphasize Commodity Production and Enhancement of Economic Benefits

Objectives:**Land Tenure and Access**

Public lands with high public values would be retained in public ownership or exchanged for other lands with higher public value. Other public lands would be considered for sale if they are: (1) difficult and uneconomic to manage and are not needed by another agency; (2) no longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired or for any other federal purpose; or (3) of greater benefit to the public in private ownership.

Public land currently in agricultural use or within the LaPine core area would be sold.

Legal access to public lands to maximize public use would be acquired.

Forestry

Commercial forest lands in LaPine and woodland areas throughout the planning area would be intensively managed. Timber harvest levels in the LaPine area would be increased significantly to utilize all dead, dying or high risk trees.

Recreation

Public lands would be designated as open to off road vehicle use, except where watershed conditions are being significantly damaged by ORV use.

The Millican Valley ORV area would be expanded to provide as wide a range of cross country riding opportunities as possible.

Areas having moderate to high potential for semi precious stones would be specifically managed for rockhounding where it did not conflict with valid existing mining claims. Management could include the use of equipment to systematically expose new beds, developing mining and reclamation plans, publication of information brochures, signing and other measures to improve public access and utilization of semi precious stones.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

The formally designated Horse Ridge Research Natural Area would be designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Sites with special resource/natural values relating to national interest policies such as threatened and endangered species, would be designated as ACECs.

Wild Horses

Existing wild horses would be gathered and removed from the area in which they now roam. Available forage would be allocated to livestock.

Livestock Grazing

Forage production and allocation for livestock in the LaPine area would be increased as a result of rangeland improvements, intensive management, and potential use of ungrazed areas.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Maintaining habitat diversity and wildlife tree retention would only occur where it did not conflict with timber harvest.

Fire Management

Public lands with high values at risk would receive aggressive suppression action. Fire use areas and some conditional suppression would be utilized to enhance resource values and reduce suppression costs.

Alternative B

Goal: Emphasize Commodity Production While Accommodating Natural Values

Objectives:**Land Tenure and Access**

Public lands with high public values would be retained in public ownership or exchanged for other lands with higher public value. Other public lands would be considered for sale if they are: (1) difficult and uneconomic to manage and are not needed by another agency; (2) no longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired or for any other federal purpose; or (3) of greater benefit to the public in private ownership.

Agricultural use of public land would be authorized through permit, lease or sale.

All public lands within the LaPine core area would be made available for sale or lease to accommodate community expansion.

Legal access to public lands to maximize public use would be acquired.

Forestry

Commercial forest lands in LaPine and woodland areas throughout the planning area would be intensively managed with minimal constraints for protection of deer migration or other resources. Timber harvest levels in the LaPine area would be increased to utilize all dead and dying trees.

Recreation

Public lands would be open to off road vehicle use except in areas where significant resource damage is occurring.

The Millican Valley ORV area would be expanded where significant resource conflicts either did not exist or could be resolved.

Areas having moderate to high potential for semi precious stones would be specifically managed for rockhounding where it did not conflict with valid existing mining claims. Management could include the use of equipment to systematically expose new beds, developing mining and reclamation plans, publication of information brochures, signing and other measures to improve public access and utilization of semi precious stones.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

The formally designated Horse Ridge Research Natural Area would be designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Sites with special resource/natural values relating to national interest policies would be designated as ACECs.

Sites possessing special resource/natural values, not related to national interest policies, would only be designated as ACECs when no significant conflict with commodity production exists.

Wild Horses

Existing wild horse populations would be maintained at 10 to 25 animals.

Livestock Grazing

Forage allocation for livestock in the LaPine area would be increased as a result of intensive rangeland management and use of most ungrazed areas.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Habitat diversity and wildlife tree retention would be managed at more than minimal, but less than optimum levels.

Fire Management

Public lands or adjacent lands with high values at risk would receive aggressive suppression action. Fire use areas and numerous conditional suppression areas would be utilized to enhance natural values.

Alternative C

Goal: Continue Existing Management (No Action)

Objectives:

Land Tenure and Access

A limited number of isolated tracts would be sold that are: (1) difficult and uneconomic to manage and are not needed by another agency; (2) no longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired or for any other federal purpose; or (3) of greater benefit to the public in private ownership. Other parcels of public land would be exchanged for lands with higher public value.

Agricultural use of public lands would be authorized by permit or lease wherever no significant conflicts with other resources exist.

Some public lands in the LaPine core area would be made available for sale or transfer to accommodate community expansion.

Limited acquisition of easements for public access would occur.

Forestry

LaPine timberlands available for accelerated harvest activities would be cutover at 1,000-1,100 acres per year. Harvest areas would be adjusted when appropriate to accommodate other resource values such as visual, wildlife and cultural. Commercial forest lands would be excluded from planned timber harvest only when restrictions and/or mitigation would not adequately protect other resources. Woodland products would be harvested from those areas where no significant conflict with other resource values occur.

Recreation

The public lands would be open to off road vehicle use except in areas where significant damage is occurring.

The boundaries of the Millican Valley ORV area would remain unchanged.

Rockhounding opportunities would be managed for in some areas having moderate or high potential for semi precious stones.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Efforts to protect areas with special resource/natural values would continue with present management emphasis. Cooperative management responsibilities with other organizations would also continue.

Wild Horses

Wild horse populations would be allowed to change as dictated by nature.

Livestock Grazing

Current allocations of forage and management systems for livestock grazing in the LaPine area would continue; voluntary management improvement would continue to be encouraged.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Habitat diversity and wildlife tree retention would be managed at more than minimal, but less than optimum levels.

Fire Management

All fires would be aggressively suppressed, except in the designated Bear Creek fire use area. Prescribed burning would continue in accordance with the approved Brothers Grazing Management Plan.

Alternative D

Goal: Emphasize Natural Values While Accommodating Commodity Production

Objectives:

Land Tenure and Access

Emphasis would be placed on retention and expansion by exchange of public land holdings in: (1) areas of national significance; (2) where management is cost effective; or, (3) where land is most appropriately managed in public ownership due to significant multiple resource values. Those public lands having no reasonable opportunity for exchange would be offered for sale if they are: (1) difficult and uneconomic to manage and are not needed by another agency; (2) no longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired or for any other federal purpose; or (3) of greater benefit to the public in private ownership.

Agricultural use of public lands would be authorized if no conflict with public values exist. Some public lands in the LaPine core area would be made available for lease or transfer to accommodate community development. Acquisition of legal public access to large parcels of public land with high recreational values would be emphasized if it did not conflict with protection of natural values.

Forestry

The intensity of management on forest lands in LaPine would be changed by adjusting timber harvest areas to provide maximum wildlife habitat diversity with protection or enhancement of deer migration corridors and scenic qualities. Commercial forest lands would be excluded from planned timber harvest when significant resource conflicts occur. Woodcutting and the harvest of other woodland products would be allowed if it did not conflict with other resource values.

Recreation

Off road vehicle use would be limited on public lands where significant damage is occurring to wildlife, riparian, soil, vegetative, water, or primitive recreation values. Areas now free of ORV use, but susceptible to ORV damage, would also be limited or closed.

The Millican Valley ORV area would be reduced in size to exclude all areas with other significant resource values.

Some areas with high potential for semi precious stones would be managed for rockhounding if no significant conflict with the protection of natural values exist.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Sites possessing special resource/natural values would be designated as ACECs. Commodity use of the natural resources within these areas would be accommodated, if it is compatible with the objectives for the ACEC.

Wild Horses

Wild horse population would be allowed to increase to approximately 50 animals. If populations exceeded 70 horses, herd size would be reduced to 35 animals through gathering and removal.

Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing would be excluded from areas where conflicts with other resource values are identified.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Habitat diversity would be managed at optimum levels, and wildlife trees retention near full potential.

Fire Management

Public lands or adjacent lands with high values at risk would receive aggressive suppression action. Use areas and many conditional suppression areas would be utilized.

Alternative E

Goal: Emphasize Natural Values

Objectives:

Land Tenure and Access

No public lands would be offered for sale. Exchanges to enhance wildlife, riparian, watershed and other natural values would be emphasized.

No agricultural use of public lands would be authorized.

No disposal of public lands within the LaPine core area would occur.

Limited acquisition of legal public access to provide for primitive and unconfined types of recreation use would occur.

Forestry

No regularly scheduled forest or woodland product sales would occur except for enhancement of other resource values.

Recreation

Off road vehicle use would be limited on public lands, or the lands would be closed to ORV use wherever significant resource damage occurs, or would occur. This would include the Millican Valley ORV area.

Rockhounding would not be managed for, or recognized in land use decisions.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Sites possessing special resource/natural values would be designated ACECs and the use of the sites for commodity production would not be allowed.

Wild Horses

Existing wild horses would be gathered and removed from the area in which they now roam. Available forage would be allocated to wildlife and watershed.

Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the public lands in LaPine.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Habitat diversity would be managed at less than optimum levels and wildlife tree retention would be at full potential.

Fire Management

Only the highest values at risk would receive aggressive suppression action. Most of the planning area would be designated for conditional suppression action.

Resource Programs Where Issues Have Been Identified

Land Tenure and Access

There is a total of 1,115,087 acres of public land in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. The landownership pattern varies from sizable blocks of public land as found on the high desert east of Bend, to areas of scattered ownership adjacent to Prineville.

Public lands in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area have been placed into three major zones as shown on Maps 4 and 5; acreages by zone and county are listed in Table 4.

Lands in Zone 1 (Z1 on the map) are considered to have national or statewide significance, and would include Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This zone would also include Research Natural Areas, National Natural Landmarks, the Deschutes River Canyon, and other areas of high public value. The major management objective for Zone 1 areas would be to retain land in federal ownership, and acquire other lands within the zone with high public value, as opportunities arise.

Lands with generally low public values that are scattered and/or isolated would be considered potentially suitable for disposal and are located in Zone 3. All public lands within the LaPine core area have also been placed in Zone 3. All Zone 3 lands are described by legal subdivision in Appendix A.

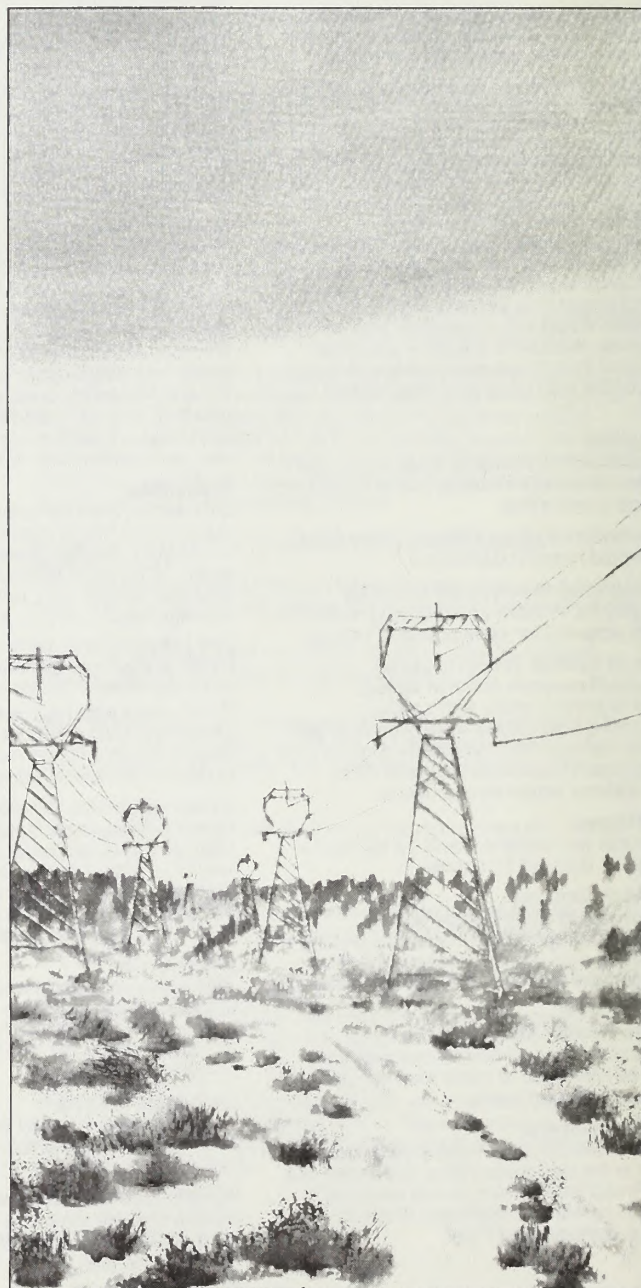
The remaining lands are considered to have potentially high resource values for riparian, range, wildlife, watershed, recreation, forestry, minerals, cultural and visual resources. These areas represent the majority of public lands in the planning area, and are located in Zone 2.

The eight WSAs in the planning area comprise roughly 120,000 acres within Zone 1. If Congress determines a WSA, or portion thereof, not suitable for wilderness, the affected area would be considered for reclassification.

Major utility/transportation corridors extend primarily from north to south in the planning area. There are currently 17 existing utility corridors that include major electric transmission lines, a gas pipeline, and a railroad. See Maps 6 and 7. Corridor designations are consistent with existing and proposed routes through adjacent National Forests, and those identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study (WRCS). All corridors identified in the WRCS will be designated without further analysis. Numerous electric distribution lines and telephone cables cross public land serving residential developments. Where practical, they follow existing roads or property lines.

**Table 4. Land Tenure Zone Acreages
by County**

County	Acreages			Total
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	
Crook	113,164	370,596	22,565	506,325
Deschutes	43,247	443,389	1,791	488,427
Hamey	0	0	1,080	1,080
Klamath	0	23,858	2,692	26,550
Lake	0	92,705	0	92,705
Total	156,411	930,548	28,128	1,115,087



Utility Corridor Crossing Public Land

There are four developed communication sites on public land within the planning area (Map 6). These include Glass Butte, Hampton Butte, Cline Butte and Grizzly Mountain. Each site has public access and utility service, and serves various user groups, including microwave, and two way emergency service radio communications.

In general, either vehicular or foot, legal access is available to most public land in the planning area. However, there are existing roads, important to the BLM for public land administration, and to the general public for access to public lands, for which there are no legal easements. These roads, or road segments, are illustrated on Map 8. In addition Map 8 notes areas of public land that could provide significant high value recreational opportunities if legal public access could be obtained.

There are currently eleven short term permits authorizing agricultural use of public land in the

planning area. The areas being used are generally irregular parcels, situated adjacent to private cultivated land, that have been incorporated into an agricultural field. The extent of these parcels is generally limited by physical boundaries, or irrigation system capabilities. Most of the permits authorize use of small areas averaging 5-10 acres. Permits are issued for a three (3) year term, subject to renewal, and they require payment of fair market value land rental to the government. Permits provide temporary authorized use of the land pending either sale of the parcel or restoration of the land to a natural condition.

Only two cases of unauthorized agricultural use of 40-50 acres of public land are known to occur in the planning area. Actions are being taken to resolve these situations.

Table 5 outlines land tenure and access management direction for each alternative.

Table 5. Land Tenure and Access Management by Alternative

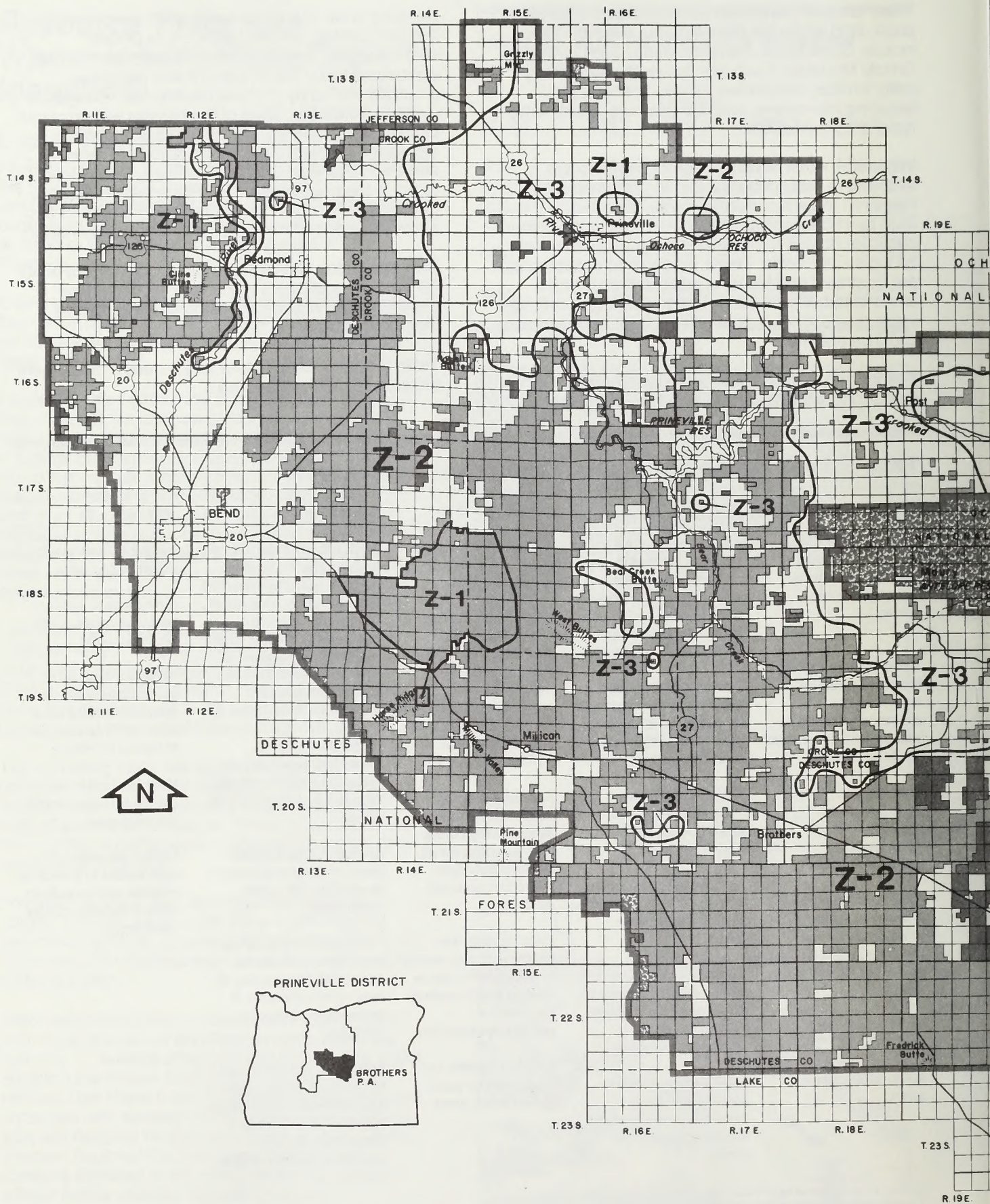
Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Public lands in Zone 1 would be retained or exchanged for lands with higher public values.	Public lands in Zone 1 would be retained or exchanged for lands with higher public values. Efforts to acquire additional lands within Zone 1 would be pursued.	Public lands in Zone 1 would be retained in public ownership.	Emphasis would be placed on retention. Public land holdings would be expanded by exchange in: 1) areas of national or statewide significance; 2) areas where intensive management is most cost effective; or, 3) areas with significant multiple resource values.	No public lands would be offered for sale.
Public lands in each of the zones would be considered for exchange when lands with higher public values would be acquired.	Public lands in Zones 2 and 3 would be considered for exchange when lands with higher public values could be acquired.	Public lands in zones 2 and 3 could be exchanged for lands with higher public values. A limited number of tracts would be sold at fair market value if they meet FLPMA criteria. ¹	Public lands with no reasonable opportunity for exchange could be offered for sale if they meet FLPMA criteria. ¹	Exchanges to enhance resource values would be emphasized.
Public lands in Zone 3 would be considered for sale if they meet the criteria of FLPMA. ¹	Public lands in Zone 3 would be available for sale if they meet the criteria of FLPMA. ¹	Agricultural use of public lands would be authorized by permit or lease wherever no significant conflicts with other resources exist.	Agricultural use of public lands would be authorized if no conflicts with public values exist.	No agricultural use of public lands would be authorized; areas once used would be restored to natural conditions.
Public lands currently in agricultural use, or within the LaPine core area, would be sold at fair market value.	Agricultural use of public land would be authorized through permit, lease, or sale.	Public lands in the LaPine core area would be available for sale or lease to accommodate the needs of community expansion.	Public lands in the LaPine core area would only be transferred for purposes of community expansion, if there are no resource conflicts.	No public land in the LaPine core area would be transferred.
Legal access would be acquired into inaccessible tracts of public land in zones 1 and 2.	Public lands within the LaPine core area would be available for lease or sale to accommodate community expansion.	Limited acquisition of easements for public access would occur.	Acquisition of legal access to large parcels of public land with high recreational values would be emphasized if it does not conflict with protection of natural values.	Limited acquisition of legal access to provide for primitive and unconfined types of recreational use could occur.
	Legal access would be acquired into tracts of inaccessible public land with high recreational values.			

¹Criteria for sale established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act:

a. Lands are difficult or uneconomic to manage, and are not needed by another agency;

b. No longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired, or for any other federal purpose;

c. Of greater benefit to the public in private ownership.



5 0 5 10 MILES



- Z-1** Areas currently identified as having high public resource values
- Z-2** Areas with potential for high public resource values
- Z-3** Areas with public lands which may be suitable for disposal through transfer to another agency, exchange or public sale

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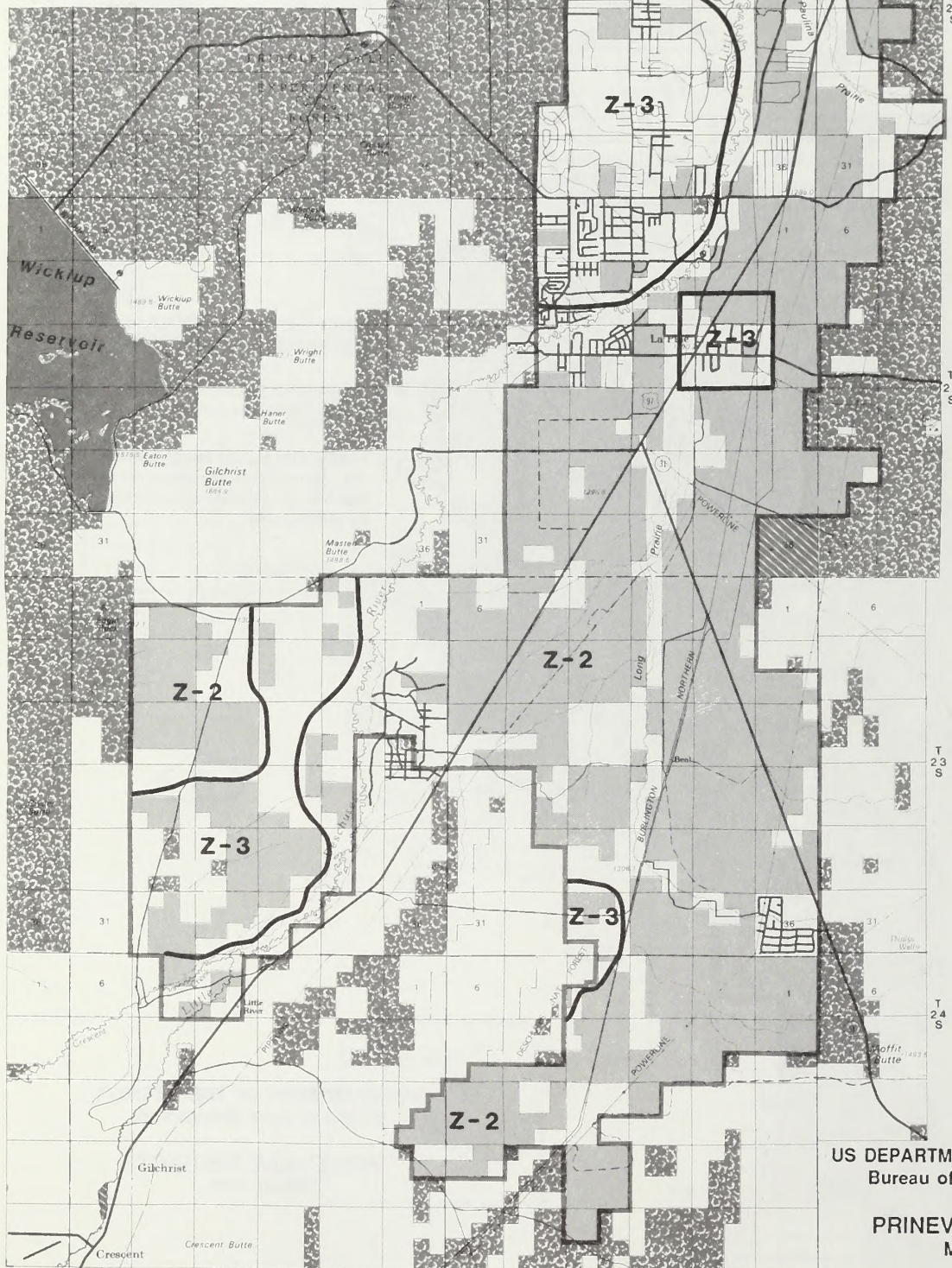
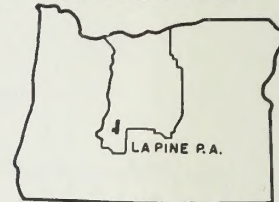
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MAP 4 Land Tenure

Z-2 Areas with potential for high public resource values

Z-3 Areas with public lands which may be suitable for disposal through transfer to another agency, exchange or public sale

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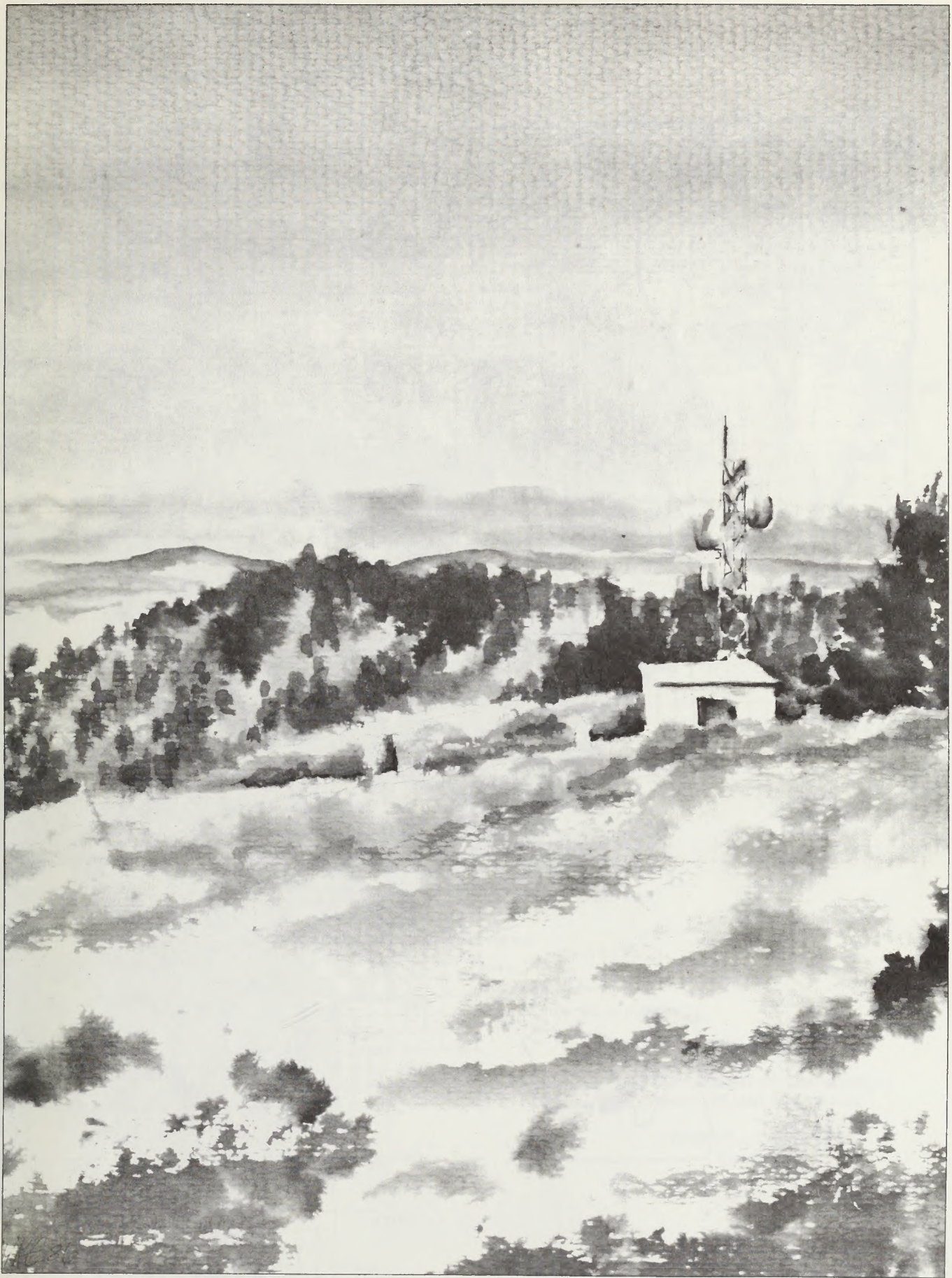
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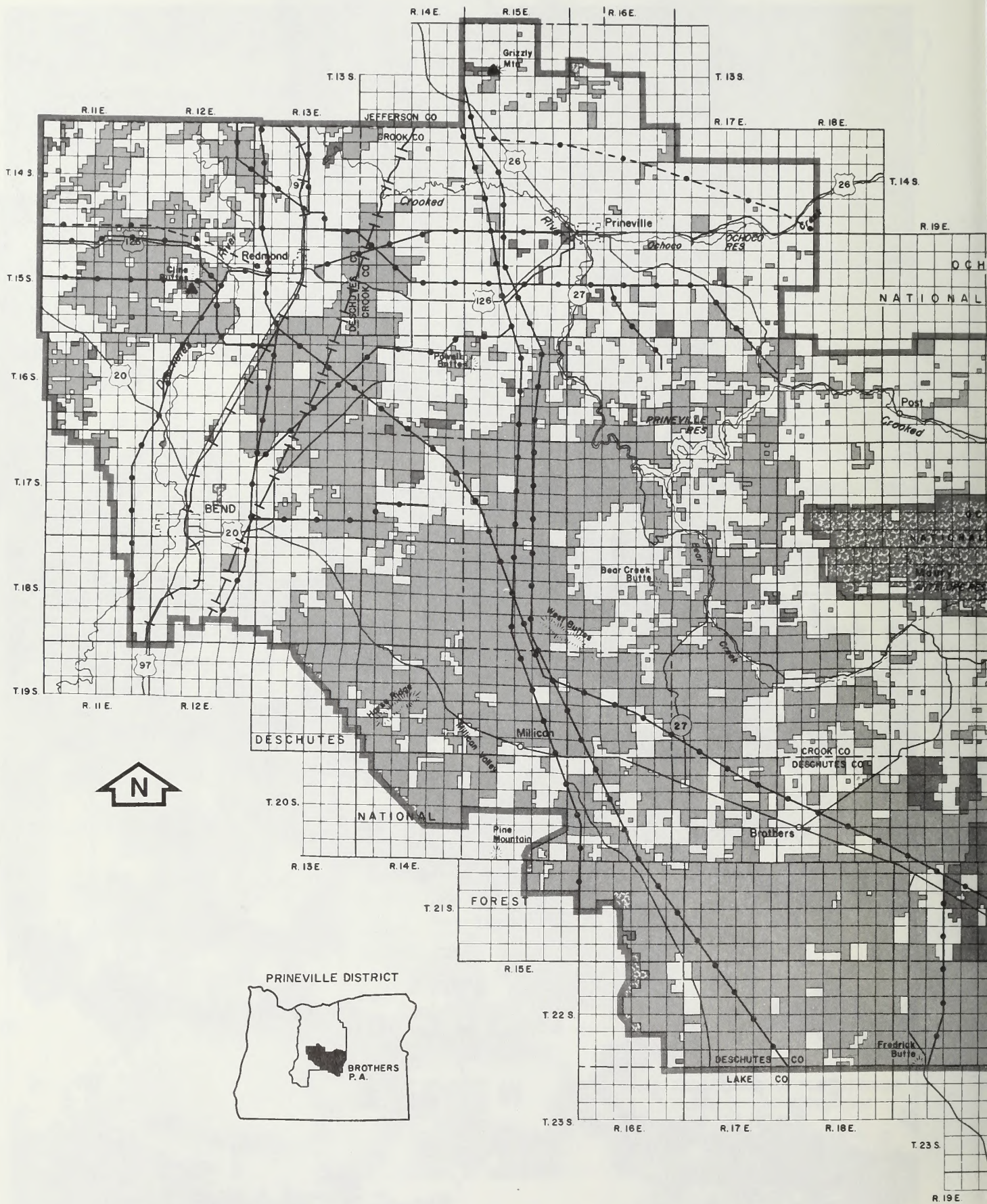
MAP 5

Land Tenure

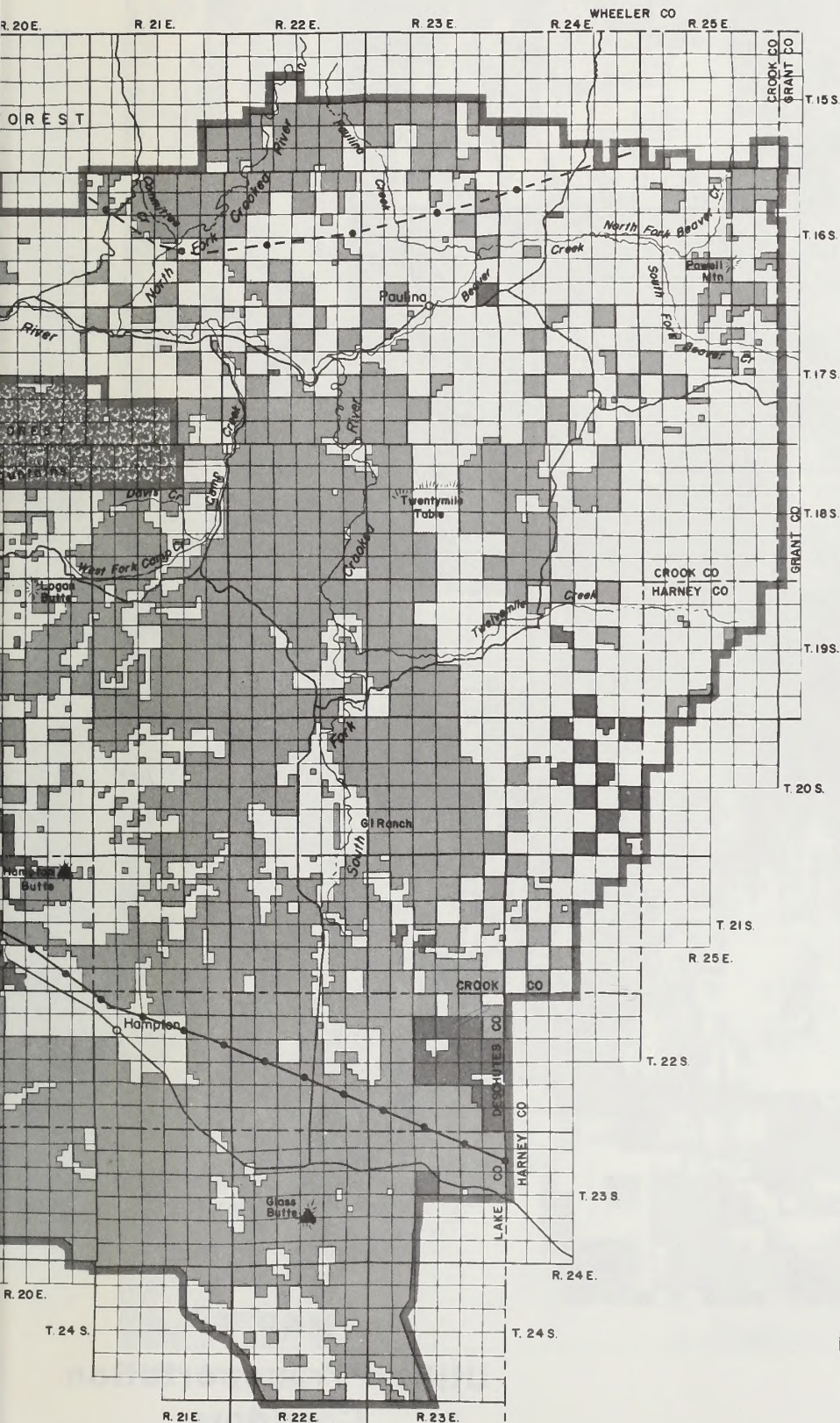
1 0 1 2 MILES



Communication Facility on Public Land



5 0 5 10 MILES



- |— Pipeline
- +—+ Railroad
- Powerline
- Proposed Powerline
- ▲ Developed Communication Sites

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MAP 6

Utility/Transportation Corridors, Communication Sites

R 10 E

R 11 E

T 20 S

T 21 S

T 22 S

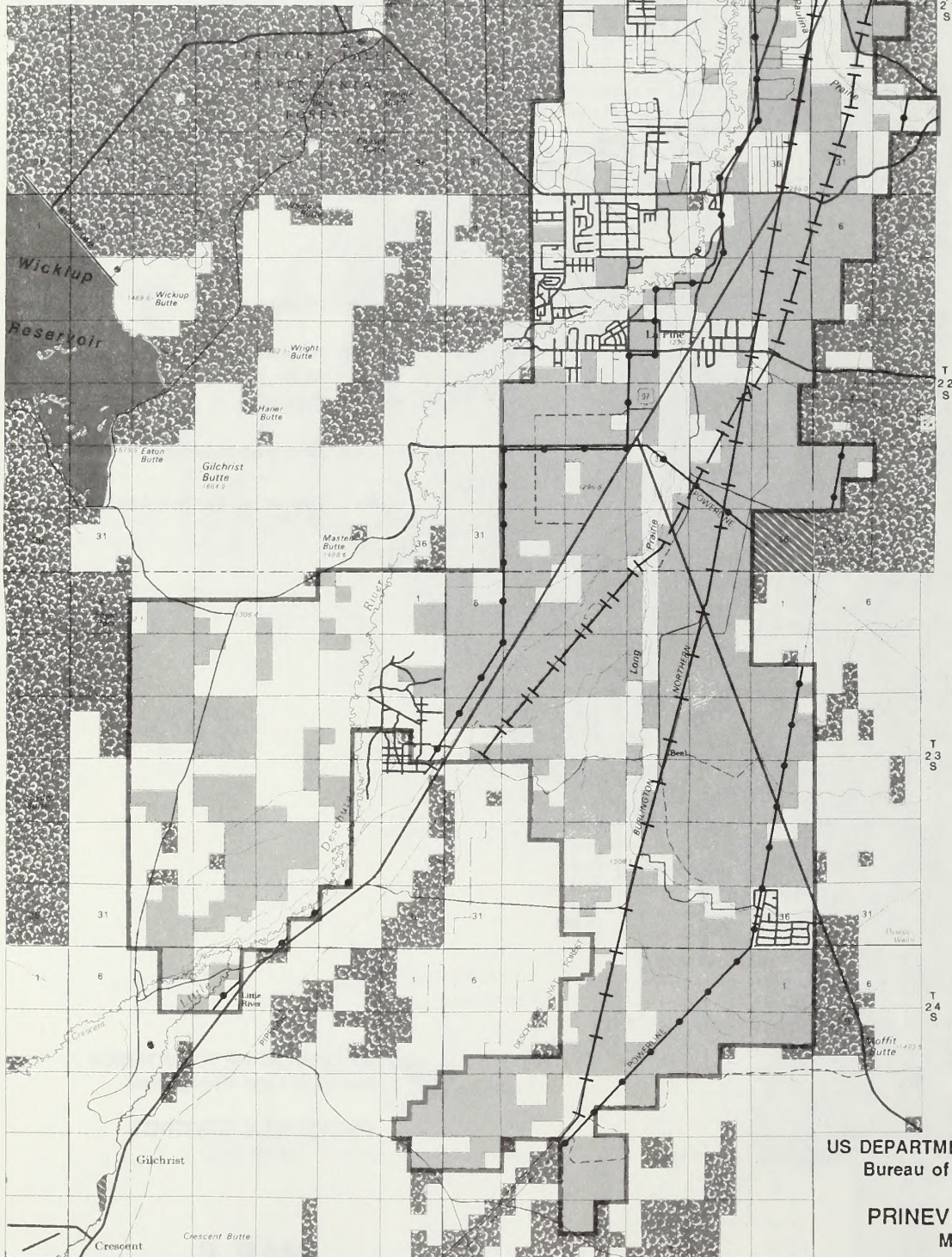
T 23 S

T 24 S

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT

LA PINE P.A.

- Powerline
- + + Railroad
- |- Pipeline



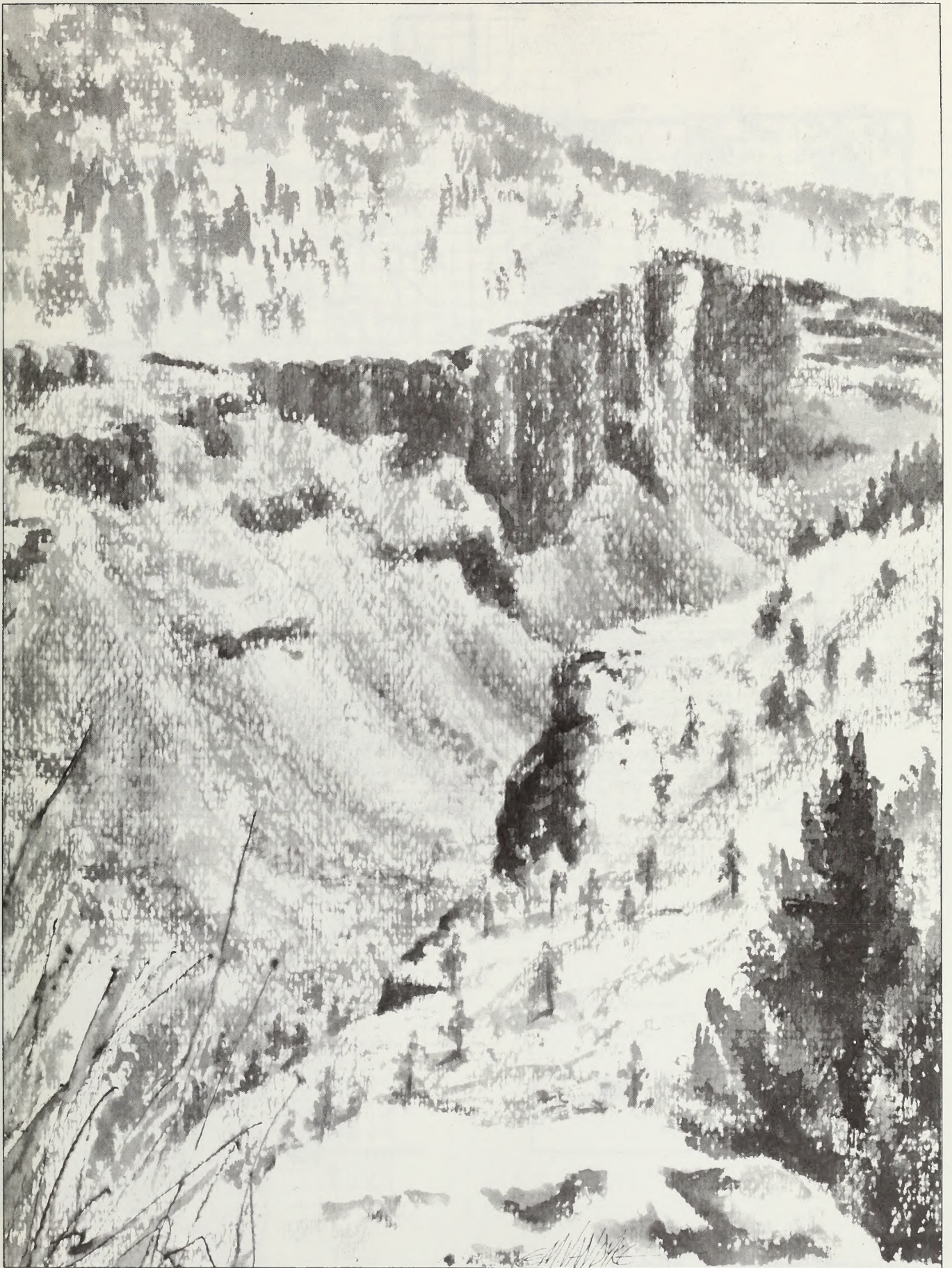
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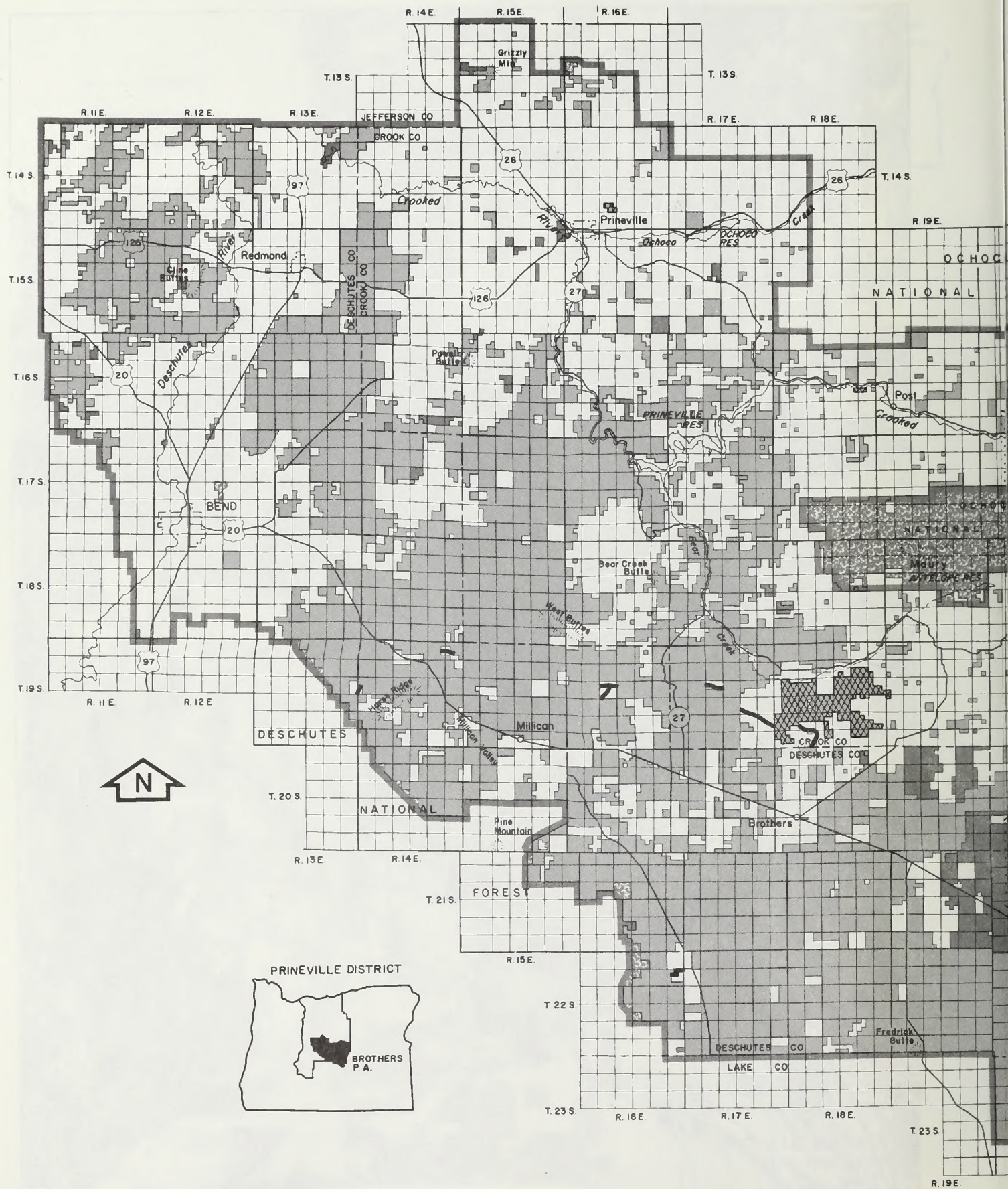
MAP 7

Utility/Transportation Corridors

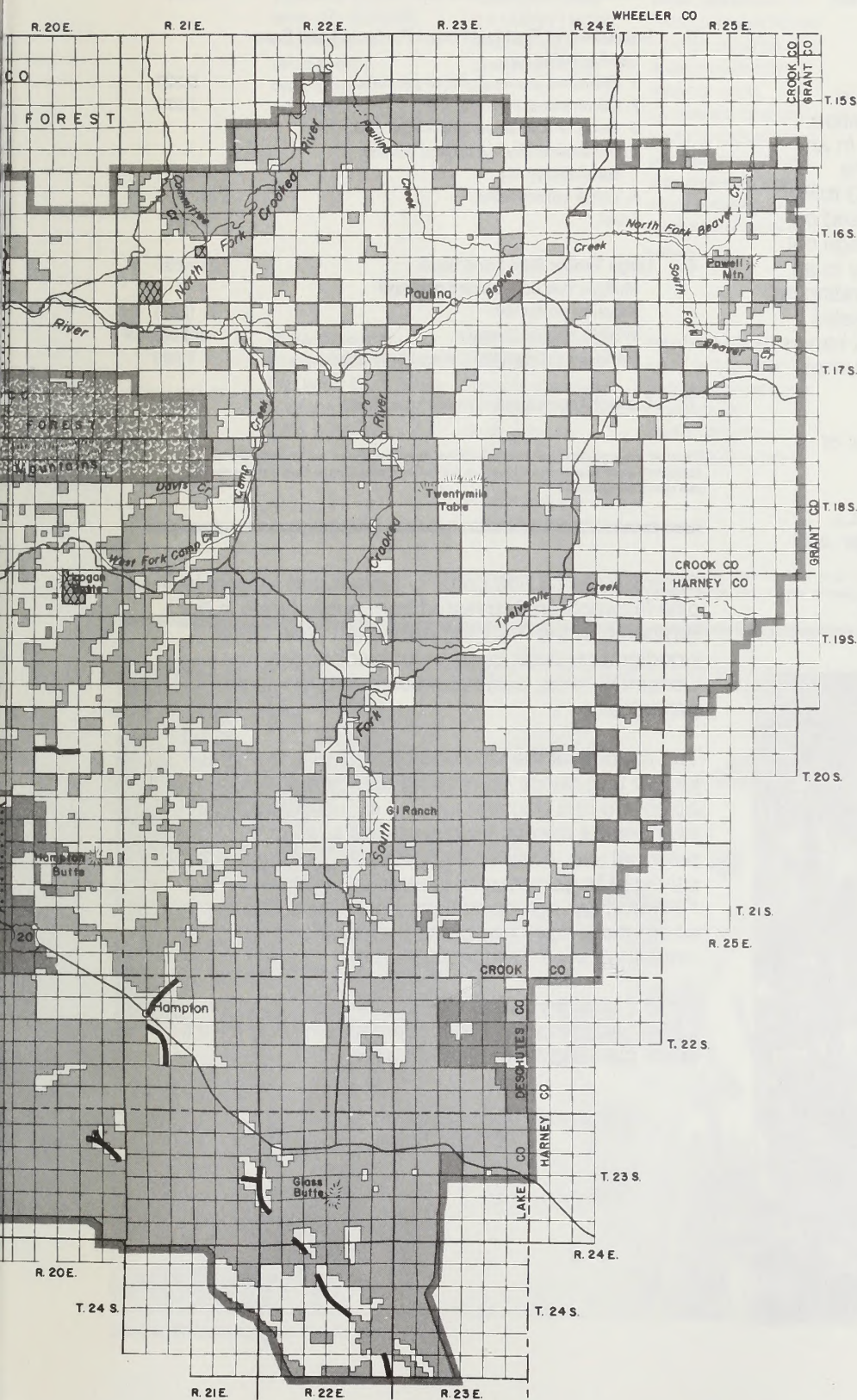
1 0 1 2 MILES



Dry River Gorge near Horse Ridge



5 0 5 10 MILES



Existing Roads without
Legal Access (Easements)

Areas with High Recreation
Values without Legal Access

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MAP 8 Public Access Needs

Forestry

Within the scope of the Brothers/LaPine RMP, timber management discussions will focus on the LaPine area. Timber management in the Brothers portion of the planning area was addressed and resolved in the Brothers Land Use Plan, completed in 1982. The decisions made in that plan applied to 12,497 acres of forestland, of which 5,746 acres are suitable for timber production. The average annual harvest potential from this acreage is approximately 463 thousand board feet (Mbf).

The LaPine area is currently experiencing an epidemic infestation of mountain pine beetles in lodgepole pine timber stands. Due to this situation, annual timber harvesting has been increased in an effort to mitigate resource losses caused by the beetle. The existing annual harvest level of 3.3 million board feet (MMbf) per year was increased based on an accelerated harvest plan directing an acreage cut of 1,000 to 1,100 acres per year. This equates to an annual timber harvest of 7.0 - 8.0 MMbf depending on timberstand conditions. Miscellaneous small sales (post and poles, thinnings) account for annual harvest activity on another 300-400 acres. Timber volumes from small sales are less than 1.0 MMbf..

The LaPine area is comprised of 45,880 acres of public land, classified as follows:

1. 41,730 acres of commercial forestland (CFL);
2. 3,040 acres under review for land exchange; and
3. 1,110 acres of non forest.

Table 6 and Map 9 note the present status of commercial forestland in the LaPine area.



Timber Harvesting on Public Land

Table 6. Present Status of Commercial Forestland in the LaPine Area

	Acres
A. Commercial Forestland Base	41,730
Area under timber sale contract	(3,889)
Reproduction only - post harvest condition	(3,274)
Residual forest products land base	34,567
B. Breakdown of Residual Forest Products Land Base	
Land suitable for:	
1. Firewood (commercial or personal)	5,327
2. Commercial thinning	7,373
3. Small timber sales (timber harvest constrained by visual and wildlife considerations)	9,381
4. Large timber sales	12,486
Total	34,567
C. Large Timber Sale Land Base	12,486
Multiple use constrained acreage ¹	(287)
Riparian protection	(2,500)
Wildlife habitat diversity	(2,500)
Residual accelerated harvest land base	9,699
D. Current Accelerated Harvest Land Base	9,699

¹Specific acreages have not been identified. Acreages shown are an indication of equivalent acres managed for less than full timber production; to meet current multiple use resource objectives.

Approximately 4,500 cords of juniper and lodgepole pine firewood are harvested from public lands in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area each year. Other woodland products such as juniper boughs, Christmas trees, posts and poles are harvested periodically.

The majority of the firewood harvested is from the juniper woodlands comprising approximately 300,000 acres. Current demand reflects 400-600 acres per year are cut over by individual woodcutters for personal use. Another 200-300 acres per year are salvaged by commercial firewood operators. Firewood salvage operations are located in areas where the juniper was cut to protect, or enhance, watershed and/or rangeland values.

Table 7 outlines timber management direction for LaPine and woodland management direction for the entire planning area, for each alternative.

Table 7. Forest Direction by Alternative

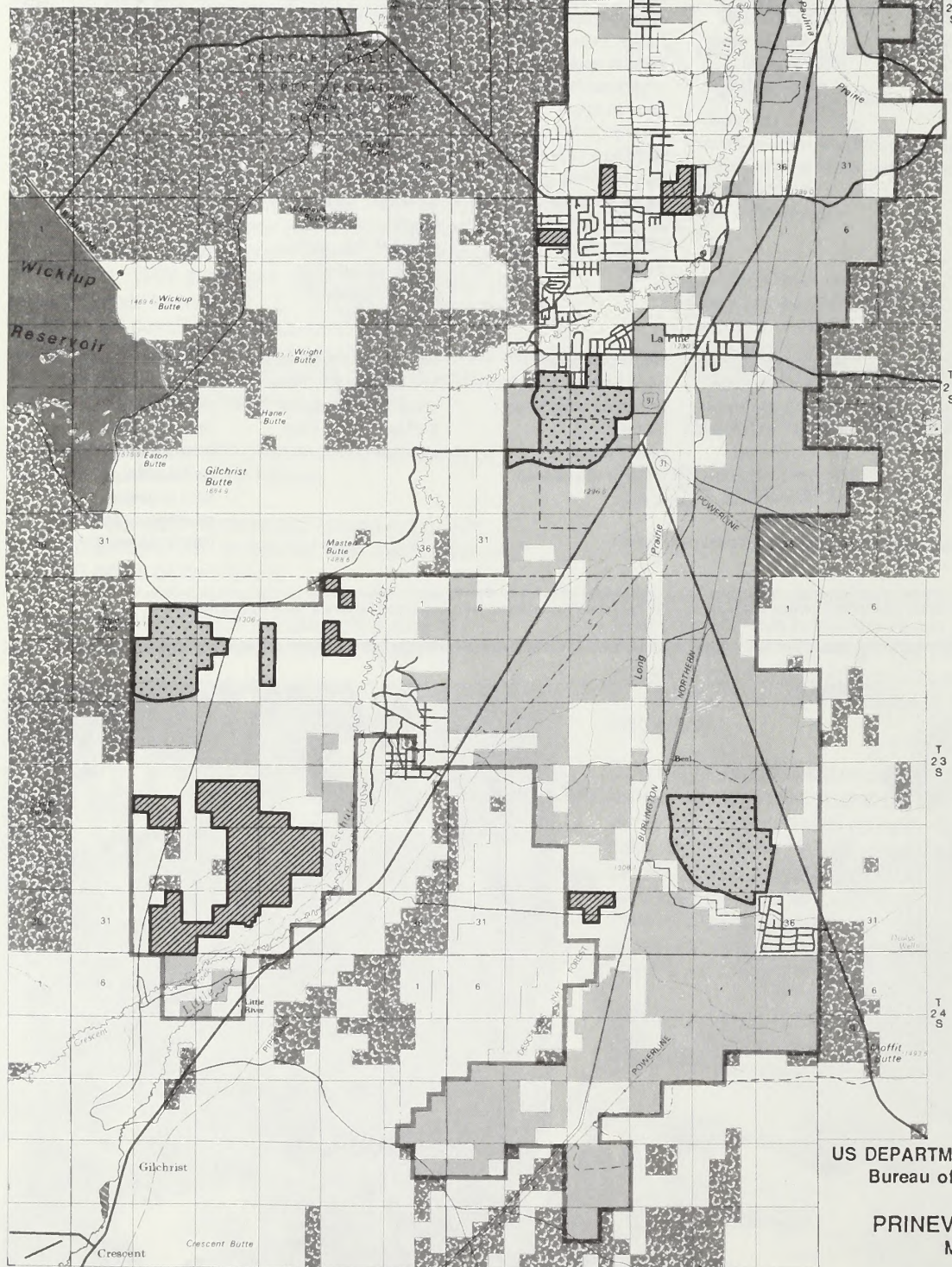
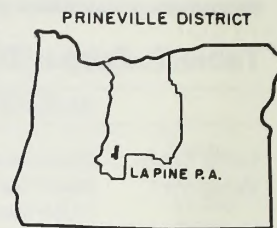
	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
LaPine Timber Management	From a harvest land base of approximately 12,500 acres, an annual timber harvest on roughly 2,000 and 3,500 acres (16-18 MMBF) would occur; to utilize all dead, dying or high risk trees.	From a harvest land base of approximately 10,500 acres, an annual timber harvest on roughly 1,500-2,500 acres (12-14 MMBf) would occur; to utilize all dead and dying trees.	From a harvest land base of approximately 10,000 acres, an annual timber harvest on roughly 1,000-1,400 acres (7-9 MMBf) would occur. Adjustments to harvest areas, or harvest methods would occur to accommodate other resource values. Commercial forestland would be excluded from planned timber harvest only when mitigation would not adequately protect other resource values.	From a harvest land base of approximately 7,500 acres, an annual timber harvest on roughly 1,000-1,400 acres (7-9 MMBf) would occur. Adjustments to harvest areas, or harvest methods, would occur to provide optimum wildlife habitat diversity; deer migration routes and visual resources would be fully protected or enhanced. ¹ Commercial forestland would be excluded from planned timber harvest when significant resource conflicts occur.	No regularly scheduled timber harvests would occur, except for the enhancement of other resource values. Estimated annual timber harvest would not exceed 100 acres (0.5 MMBf).
Woodlands	All woodland areas throughout the planning area would be intensively managed for firewood, posts, poles, etc. etc.	Most woodland areas in the planning area would be intensively managed for firewood, posts, poles, etc. Minimal constraints for the protection of other resource values would be met.	Woodland products would be harvested from those areas where no significant conflict with other resource values occur.	Woodland products would be harvested from those areas where no significant conflict with other resource values occur.	Harvest of woodland products would be limited to areas where the goal is enhancement of other resource values; such as juniper clearing to improve watershed conditions.

¹Harvested acreage would remain level. Greater consideration for other resource values, particularly wildlife habitat diversity would primarily reduce the total acreage available for accelerated timber harvest. Reduction in timber volumes from harvested acreage would be negligible. The number of years accelerated harvesting would occur is reduced.



Juniper Woodcutting on Public Land

-  BLM Forest Land
-  US Forest Service Land
-  State Land
-  Private Land
-  Area Under Review for Exchange
-  Current Timber Sale Contract Areas



1 0 1 2 MILES

Recreation Management

Recreationists spend over 150,000 visitor days per year on public lands within the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. Hunting, off road vehicle (ORV) use, driving for pleasure, rockhounding and camping account for approximately 80 percent of this use. Fishing, nature study, hiking, and photography accounts for lesser amounts of use.

ORV use and rockhounding on public lands will specifically be addressed in this RMP. Other recreation activities such as hunting and fishing are more closely related to public access objectives, addressed in the Land Tenure and Access section of this document. Also, the wilderness study process, related to the wilderness study areas in the planning area, is addressed in the statewide wilderness EIS rather than this document.

ORV use is primarily associated with hunting, fishing, rockhounding and driving for pleasure. Existing roads and trails receive most use because rocky terrain, steep slopes, or dense vegetation restrict cross country travel in many areas. Current management direction has limited or closed ORV use on approximately 96,000 acres in the planning area

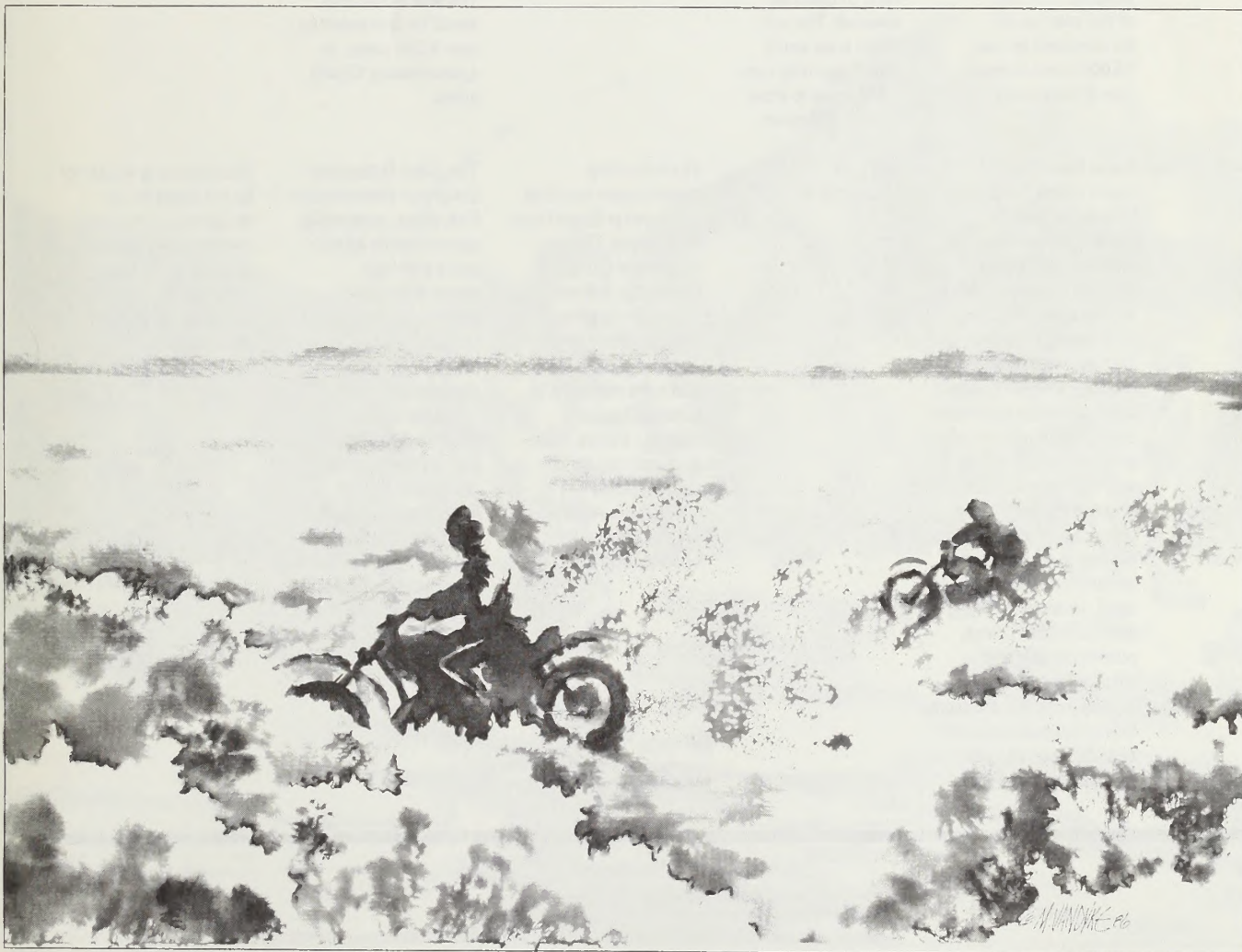
because of excessive impacts on soil, water, or vegetation. These areas are shown on Map 10.

While cross country ORV use occurs over much of the planning area, the bulk of it is concentrated in the 60,000 acre Millican Valley ORV Recreation Area; located 20 miles east of Bend (Map 10). Casual use and 4-6 organized ORV races account for more than 6,000 visitor days per year of recreation use.

Concentrated ORV use also occurs within the Cline Falls and Prineville Reservoir Areas (Map 10). Use levels in these areas are estimated at approximately 1,000 visitor days per year.

Rockhounding opportunities in the planning area are primarily found in 10 areas totaling approximately 55,000 acres (Map 11). These areas provide a variety of semi precious minerals including, but not limited to jasper, agate, petrified wood, and obsidian. Each site has public access; however, access routes are often rugged and difficult to find. It is estimated that these sites receive 40,000 visitor days of use per year.

Table 8 outlines recreation management direction for ORV use and rockhounding for each alternative.



Motorcycle Racers on Public Land in Millican Valley

Table 8. Recreation Management Direction by Alternative

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Off Road Vehicle Use	Public lands would be designated as open to ORV use, except where watershed conditions are being significantly damaged. ORV use would be limited on over 7,000 acres, and approximately 500 acres would be closed to ORV use.	Public lands would be open to off road vehicle use, except in areas where significant resource damage is occurring. ORV use would be limited on over 40,000 acres and approximately 5,700 acres would be closed to ORV use.	Same as Alternative B, except that ORV use would be limited on over 91,000 acres and approximately 5,900 acres would be closed to ORV use.	Off road vehicle use would be restricted on public lands where significant damage is occurring to wildlife, cultural, riparian, soil, water, vegetation or primitive recreation values. Areas now free of ORV use, but susceptible to ORV damage, would be limited or closed. ORV use would be limited on over 282,000 acres and approximately 7,700 acres would be closed to ORV use.	Off road vehicle use would be limited or closed on public lands including the Millican Valley ORV area, in areas where significant resource damage is occurring or would occur to wildlife, cultural, riparian, soil, water, vegetation, primitive recreation, or scenic values. ORV use would be limited on over 311,000 acres and approximately 9,300-acres would be closed to ORV use.
Millican Valley ORV Area	The Millican Valley ORV area would be expanded to provide as wide a range of cross country riding opportunities as possible. The size of this area would be increased by over 25,000 acres to more than 85,000 acres.	The Millican Valley ORV area would be expanded where significant resource conflicts either did not exist, or could be resolved. The size of this area would be increased by over 1,500 acres to more than 61,000 acres.	The boundaries and size of the Millican Valley ORV area would not change. The size of this area would remain at 60,000 acres.	Overall, the size of the Millican Valley ORV area would be reduced, to exclude areas with other significant resource values. The size of this area would be decreased by over 6,200 acres, to approximately 53,000 acres.	The Millican Valley ORV Area would no longer be designated for organized ORV activities.
Rockhounding	Eagle Rock, Bear Creek, Glass Buttes, Congleton Hollow/South Fork, North Ochoco Reservoir, and Hampton Wood comprise approximately 50,000 acres of public land having moderate to high potential for semi precious stones. These areas would be specifically managed for rockhounding where it did not conflict with valid mining claims or degrade the watershed. Management could include the use of equipment to systematically expose new beds, developing mining and reclamation plans, publication of public information brochures, signing and other measures to improve public access and utilization of semi precious stones.	Same as Alternative A.	Rockhounding opportunities would be managed in Eagle Rock, Bear Creek, Glass Buttes and Congleton Hollow/South Fork. These areas comprise approximately 47,000 acres of public land and have moderate to potential for semi precious stones. Main access roads would continue to be maintained. All other areas would be left open to rockhounding.	The Glass Buttes and Congleton Hollow/South Fork areas, comprising approximately 46,000 acres with high potential for semi precious stones, would be managed for rockhounding if no significant conflict with other natural values exists. Other high areas would be left open but no pit development or road improvements would occur; only use of hand equipment would be allowed.	Rockhounding would not be managed for or recognized in land use decisions. Emphasis would be placed on reclamation of existing disturbed areas. Only use of hand equipment would be allowed.

Segments of the Crooked and Deschutes rivers, as shown on Map 11, flow through various tracts of public land and may have potential for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers; under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A small portion of the Little Deschutes River also crosses public land near LaPine. These rivers were included in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, compiled by the National Park Service (Table 9). Public lands adjacent to the river

segments identified will be managed on an interim basis to protect those natural values that qualified them for inclusion in the inventory. Recommendations regarding further study on these river segments, by the National Park Service, will be made as a result of this planning effort.

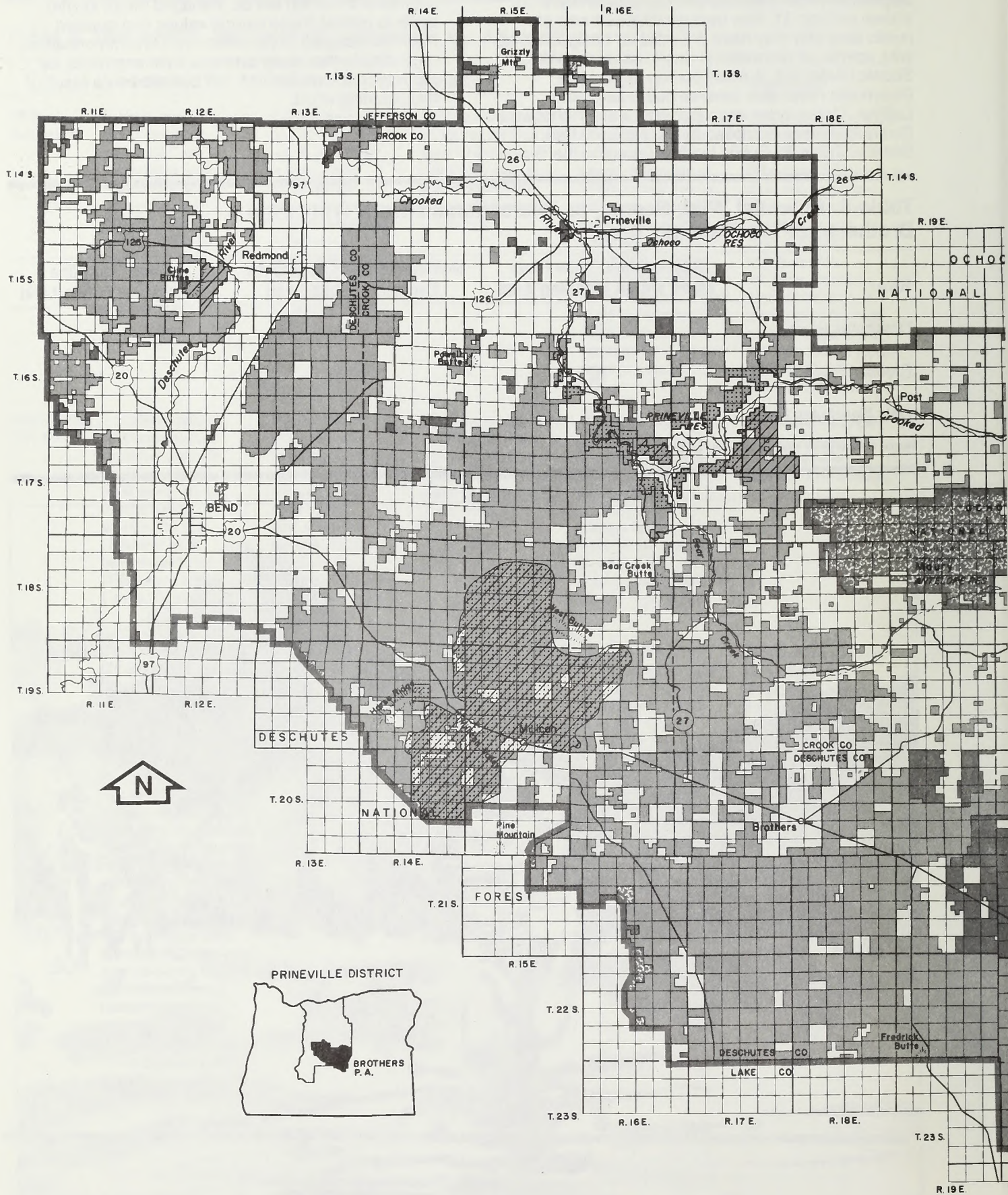
Table 9. Potential Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers Within the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area

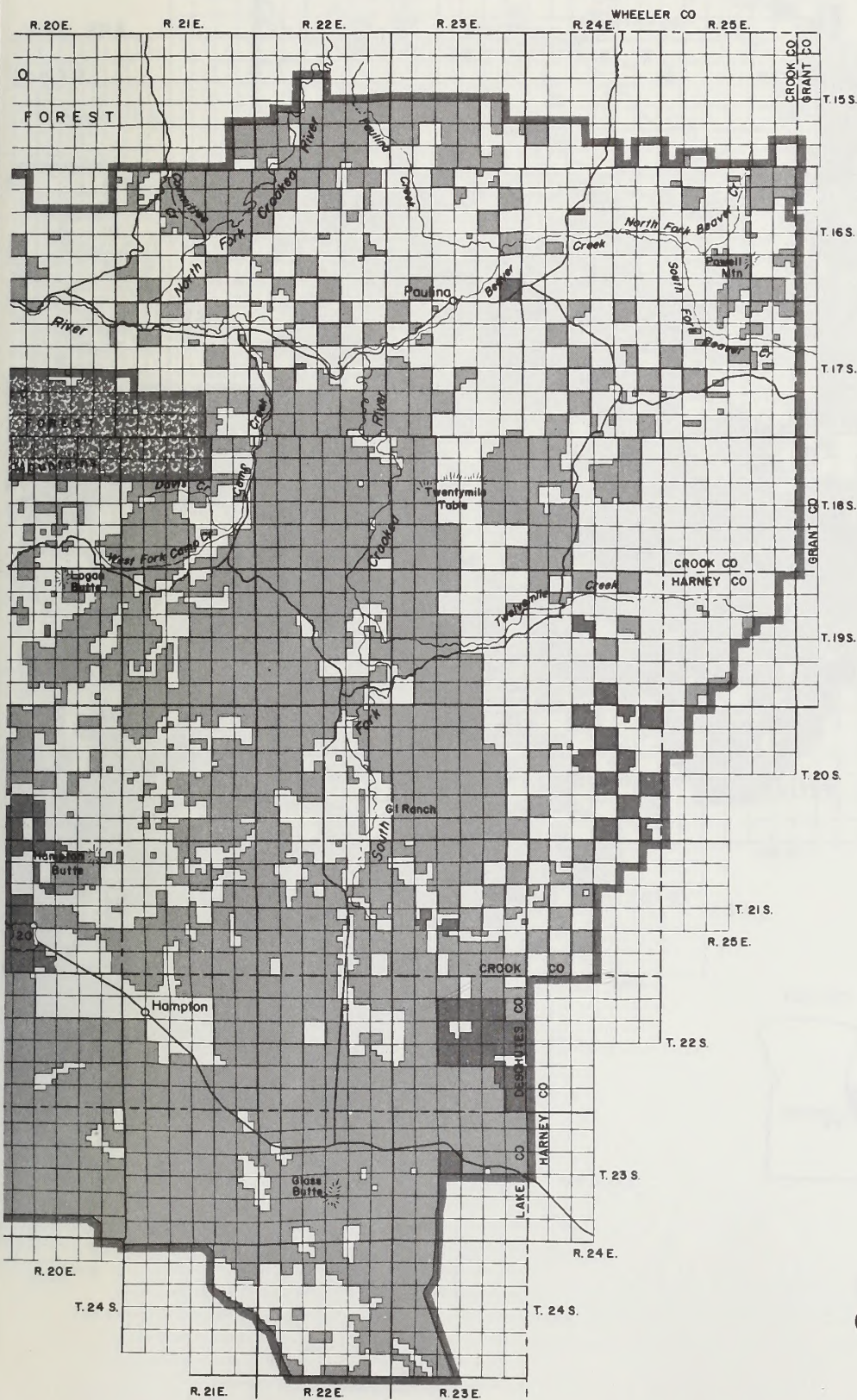
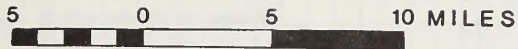
River	Approximate Total River Miles Within Planning Area	Number of River Segments Crossing Public Land	Total Shoreline Mileage on Public Land
Deschutes River	30	10	3
Crooked River	92	12	19
Little Deschutes River	35	4	1



Source: National Rivers Inventory, National Park Service, 1982.



Fishing in the Crooked River



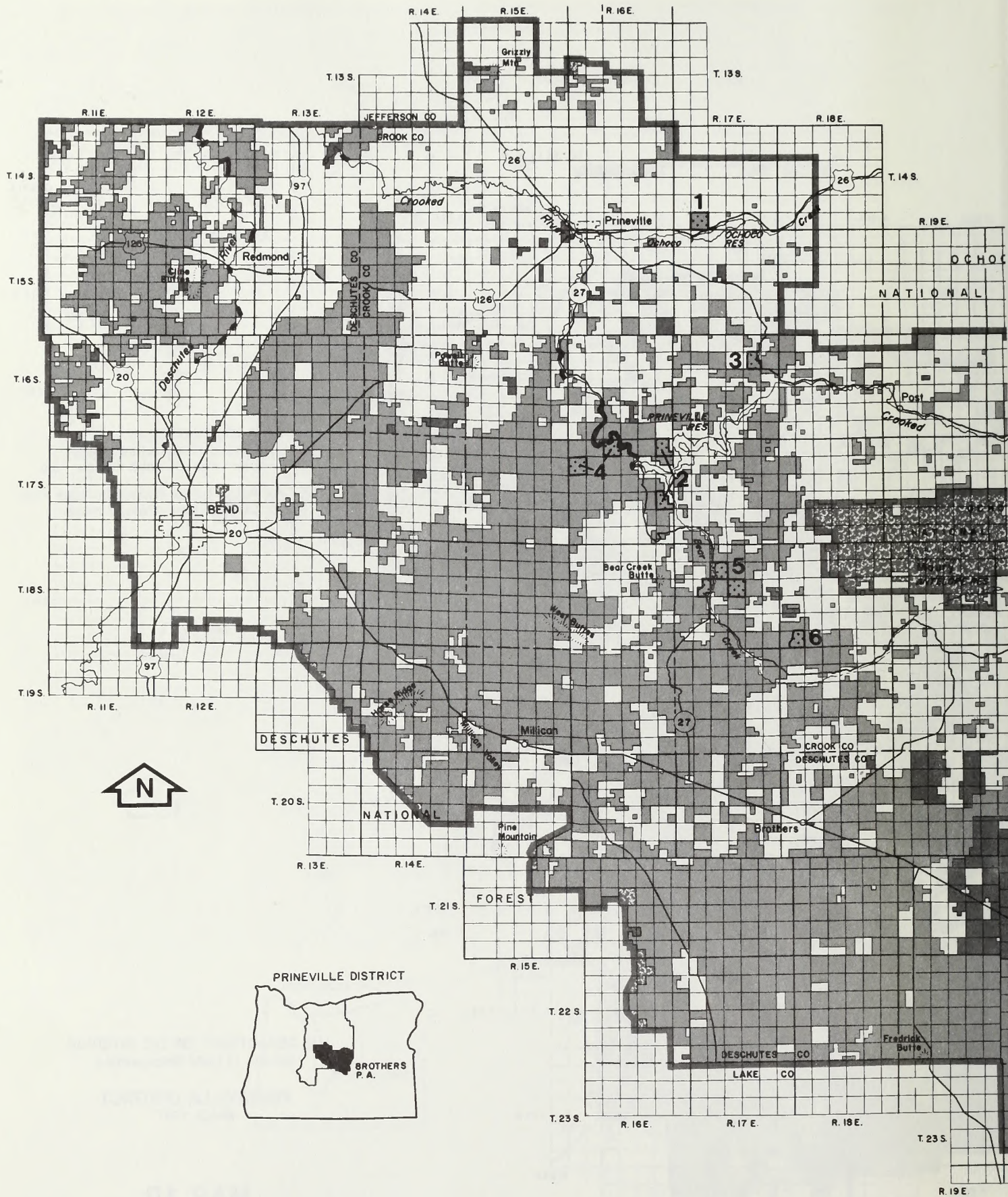


-  Public Lands Designated as Limited (Controlled Use) or Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use
-  Public Lands Where Off-Road Vehicle Use is Concentrated

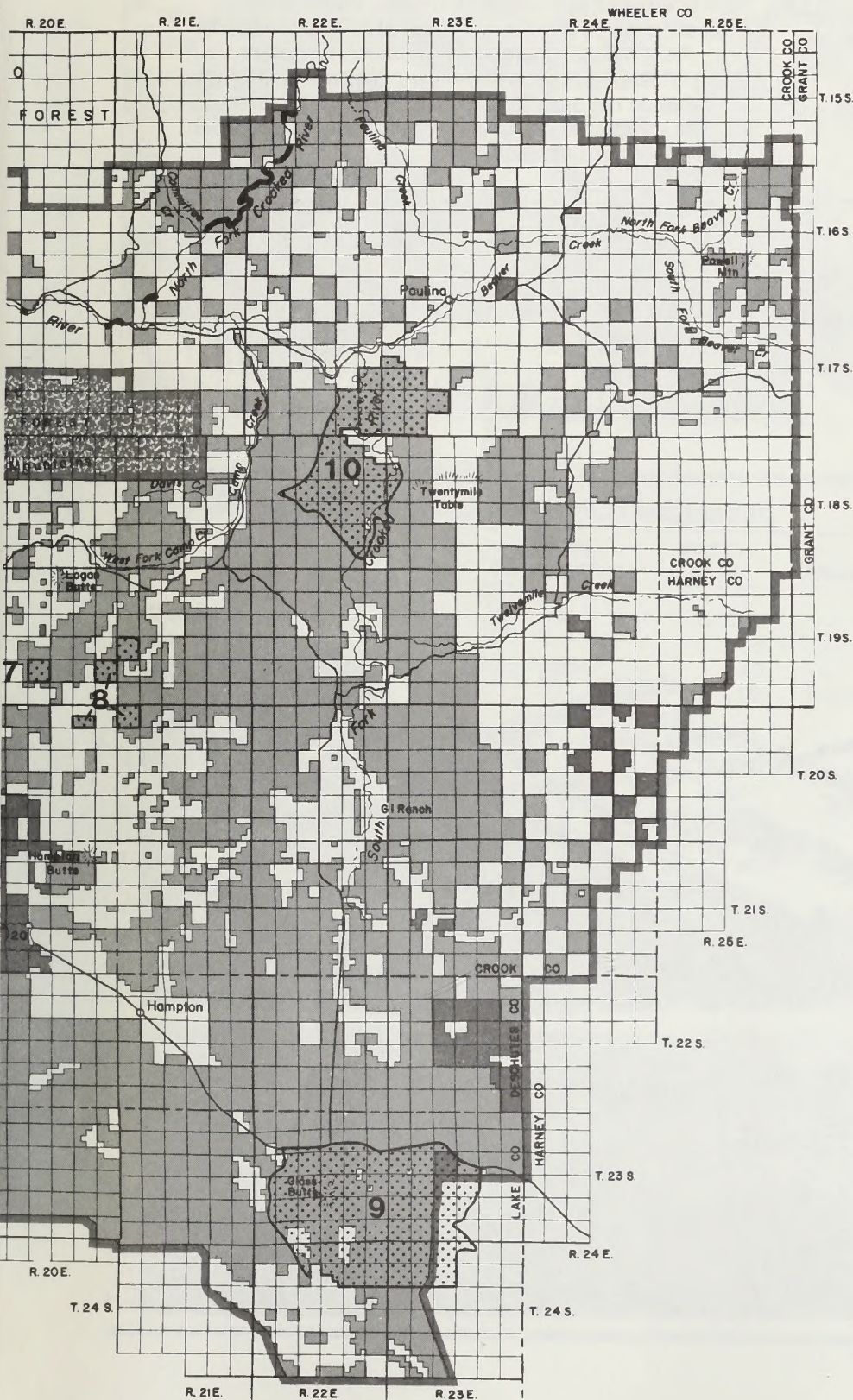
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MAP 10 Off Road Vehicle Use



5 0 5 10 MILES



PUBLIC ROCKHOUDING AREAS	
Area Number/Name	Type of Mineral
1 North Ochoco Reservoir	Ochoco Jasper
2 Prineville Reservoir	Agate - Moss Agate
3 Eagle Rock	Agate, Angel Wing, Plume
4 Reservoir Heights	Agate
5 Fischer Canyon	Petrified Wood
6 Bear Creek	Petrified Wood
7 Smokey Mountain	Limb Cast
8 Hampton Wood	Petrified Wood
9 Glass Buttes	Obsidian
10 Congleton Hollow/ South Fork	Limb Casts, Agate, Petrified Wood, Stone Casts, Dendrites

— RIVER SEGMENTS WITH
POTENTIAL FOR WILD, SCENIC
OR RECREATIONAL DESIGNATION

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MAP 11

Rockhounding Areas, and Wild, Scenic or Recreational River Study Areas

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Eighteen areas have been nominated by the public or by specialists within the BLM for ACEC designation (Table 10 and Map 12).

Of these areas, Horse Ridge is currently a designated Research Natural Area (RNA) and a National Natural Landmark. Three other areas have been nominated for RNA designation—Benjamin, Forest Creeks, and Powell Butte.

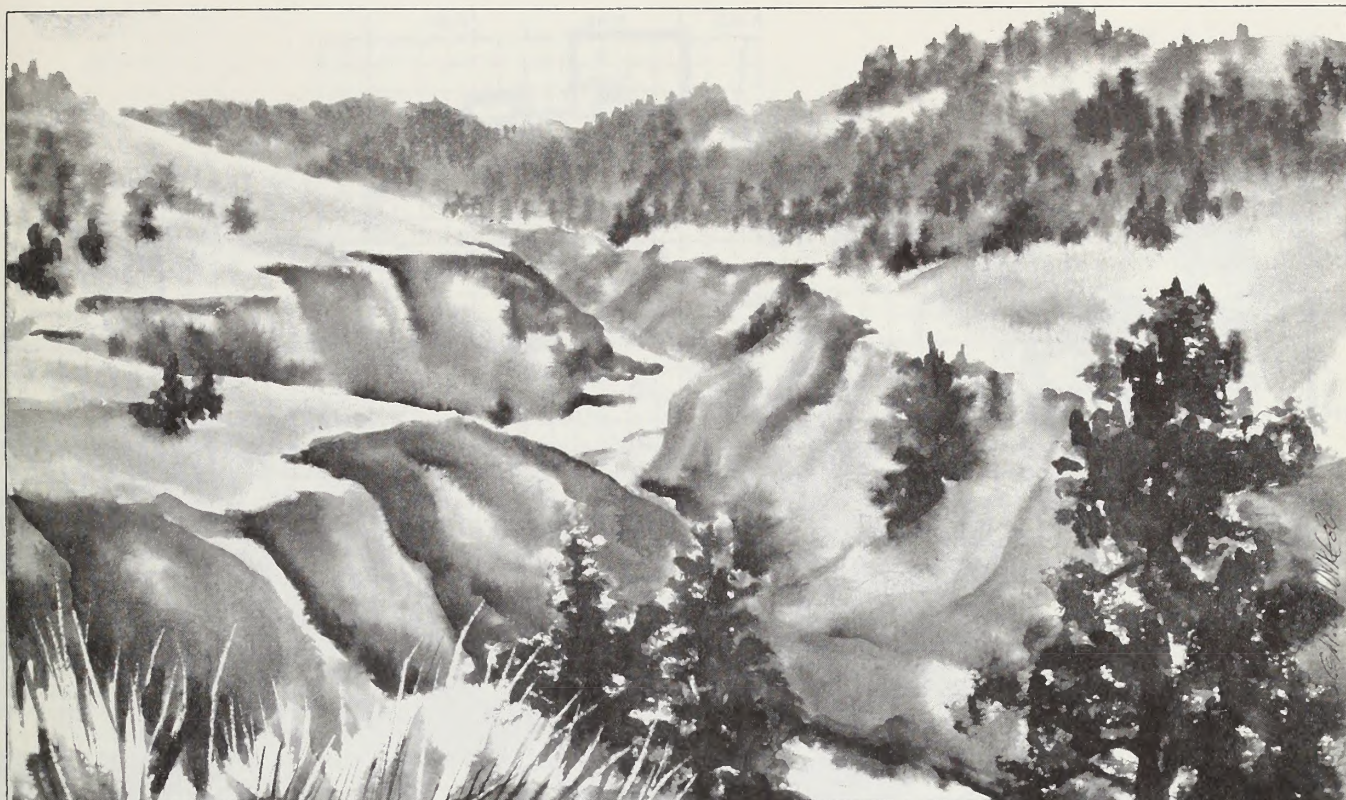
After the close of the public comment period for this document, the areas nominated for ACEC designation and any new nominations will be

evaluated by an interdisciplinary team to determine if they meet the ACEC criteria of "relevance" and significance." For example, is special management required to protect the identified values? Also, how important are these values, to whom, and is the area of more than local significance?

In general, those areas that meet the ACEC criteria will become proposed ACECs and will be recommended for formal designation in the preferred alternative of the draft RMP/EIS. The other alternatives will show a range of ACEC options, or designations, appropriate to the management philosophy of each alternative. Nominated ACECs that do not meet the ACEC criteria will be referenced, as well as the reasons why they were dropped from further consideration.



Logan Butte



North Fork of the Crooked River

Table 10. Areas Nominated for ACEC Designation

Name	Other Designation	Acres BLM	Other ¹	Primary Values
1. Badlands	--	16,860	--	Scenery, Recreation, Cultural
2. Barnes Butte	--	160	--	Scenery, Local
3. Benjamin	RNA	640	--	RNA Cell Need, Plant Community
4. Cline Buttes	--	31,119	1,425	Recreation, Cultural, T/E ⁸ , Old Growth Juniper, Scenery
5. Forest Creeks ²	RNA	40	--	RNA Cell Need,
6. Glass Buttes Ecol. Area	--	420	--	Ungrazed Plant Community
7. Horse Ridge	RNA/NNL ³	600	--	RNA Cell Need, Plant Community
8. Logan Butte	--	802	--	Paleontology, Scenic Landmark
9. Lower Crooked River	--	2,549	--	Scenery, Recreation, Riparian
10. North Fork Crooked River	--	10,775	480	Riparian, Recreation, T/E ⁴ , Wildlife, Scenery
11. Peck's Milkvetch	--	3,830	280	T/E ⁵ , Wildlife
12. Powell Butte	RNA	520	--	RNA Cell Need, Plant Community
13. Prineville Reservoir	--	12,429	--	Scenery, Watershed
14. Smith Rocks	--	1,878	--	Scenery, Recreation, Adjacent to State Park
15. South Fork Crooked River	--	2,940	80	Riparian, Scenery, Recreation
16. Tumalo Natural Area ⁶	--	410	--	Educational, Wildlife, T/E ⁵
17. Wagon Road ⁷	--	160	--	Cultural
18. Winter Roost ⁴	--	560	--	T/E, Riparian
		86,692	2,265	

¹Scattered tracts of private land within larger area of public land.

²Includes 3 streams within the nominated North Fork Crooked River ACEC (Committee Creek, Fox Canyon Creek, Rough Canyon Creek) and 1 stream outside (Sheep Rock Creek).

³Is presently a designated RNA and also a National Natural Landmark, but lacks ACEC designation.

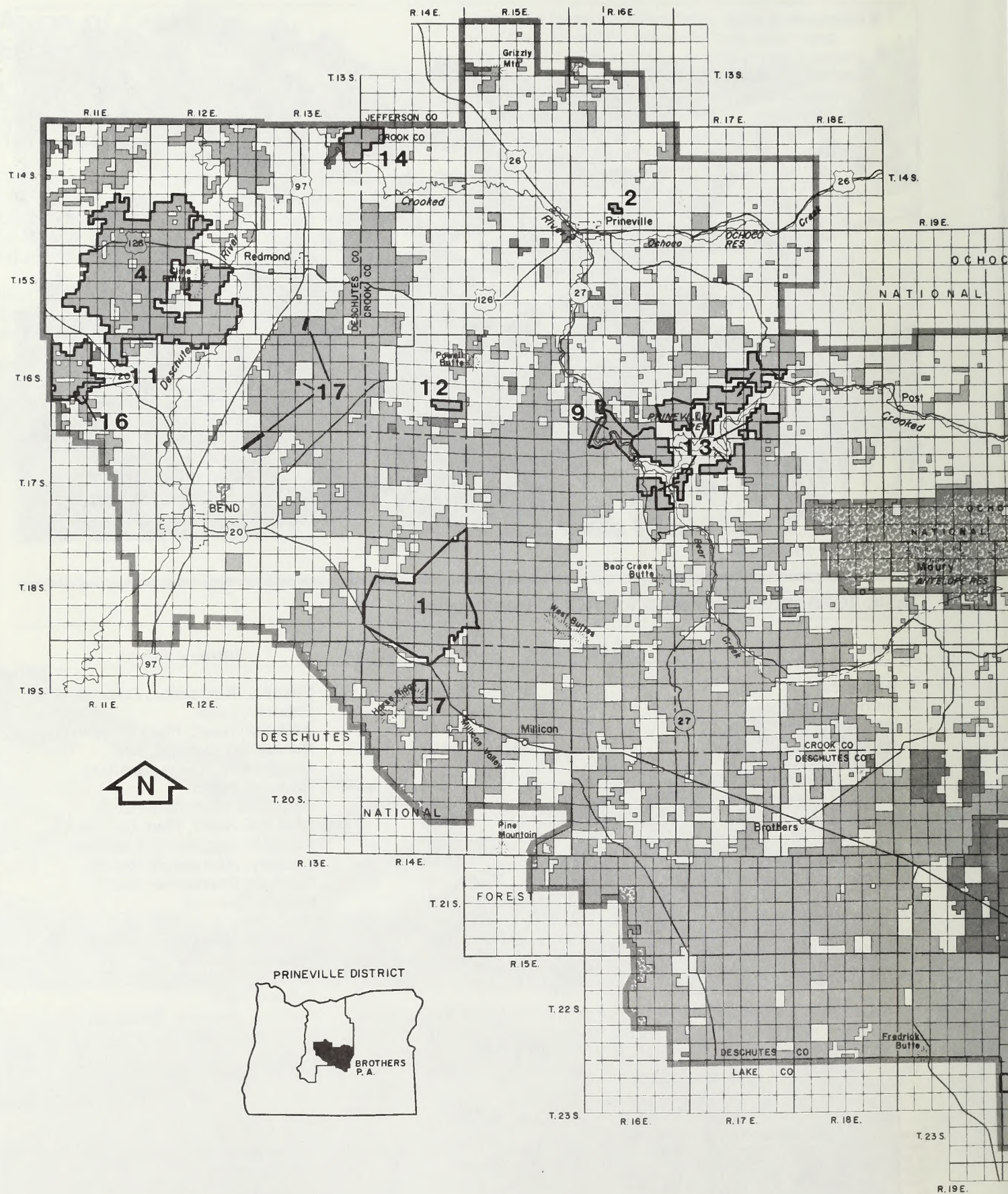
⁴Bald eagle (Federally listed as threatened in Oregon) roost sites.

⁵Peck's milkvetch (*Astragalus peckii*), a federal candidate category 2 plant.

⁶Is a small area within the larger Peck's milkvetch area.

⁷Includes three distinct segments of Huntington Road.

⁸Includes Peck's milkvetch (*Astragalus Peckii*) and Estes' artemisia (*Artemisia ludoviciana ssp. estesi*)



5 0 5 10 MILES



AREAS NOMINATED FOR
ACEC DESIGNATION

- 1 Badlands
- 2 Barnes Butte
- 3 Benjamin
- 4 Cline Buttes
- 5 Forest Creeks
- 6 Glass Butte Ecol. Area
- 7 Horse Ridge
- 8 Logan Butte
- 9 Lower Crooked River
- 10 North Fork Crooked River
- 11 Peck's Milkvetch
- 12 Powell Butte
- 13 Prineville Reservoir
- 14 Smith Rocks
- 15 South Fork Crooked River
- 16 Tumalo Natural Area
- 17 Wagon Road
- 18 Winter Roost

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MAP 12

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Wild Horses

Currently, 14 wild horses range on public land in the planning area. Originally these horses were thought to be unauthorized animals on public land and, hence, they were not addressed as wild horses in prior planning documents. New information indicates these horses are wild as defined by the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971.

The horses roamed a 27,000 acre area when the Wild Horse and Burro Act was passed, and this area constitutes their Historical Herd Range (Map 13). Presently the horses occupy 6,500 acres in two separate areas as shown on Map 13. Herd numbers have been stable since 1976, and there is no apparent reason for the population's lack of growth.

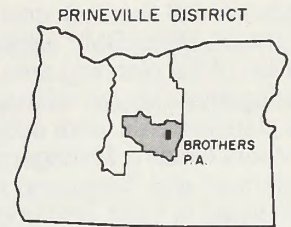
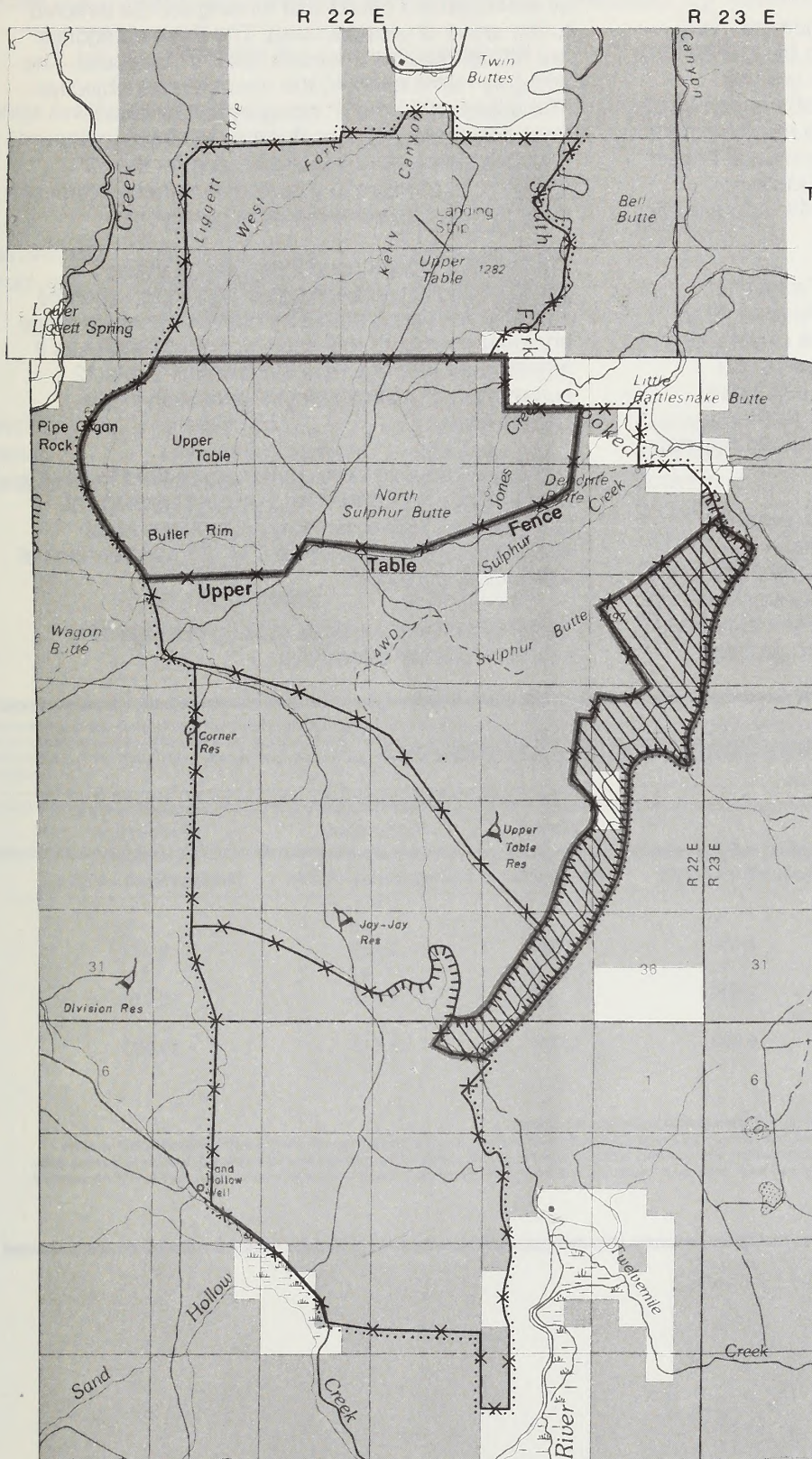
Table 11 outlines wild horse management direction by alternative.

Table 11. Wild Horse Management Direction by Alternative

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management	Gather all horses. Maintain status of area as historical wild horse range.	Management number for horses set at 15 with limits of 10 and 25 animals. When numbers increase to 25 horses, horses, gathering would reduce numbers to 10. At each gathering all stallions would be removed and replaced with new blood lines. new blood lines.	Horse population dynamics will be guided by natural events. Horses would continue to range 6,500 acres in two separate areas.	Management numbers for horses set at 50 with limits of 35 and 70 animals. When numbers increase to 70 horses gathering will reduce numbers to 35 animals. Occasionally stallions with new blood-lines will be released after gathering.	Gather all horses. Maintain status of area as historical wild horse range.
		Fence gates would remain open except when cattle are present, and to periodically control horse location for purposes of proper vegetative management.		Fence gates would remain open except when cattle are present, and to periodically control horse locations for purposes of proper vegetative management.	
		The Herd Management Area (25,000 acres) would exclude South Fork Canyon Pasture (2,000 acres) to protect riparian resource values.		The Herd Management Area (25,000 acres) would exclude South Fork Canyon Pasture (2,000 acres) to protect riparian resource values.	
Forage Allocation	Available forage would be allocated to livestock.	Permanent forage allocation of 300 AUMs to wild horses	Permanent forage allocation of 168 AUMs to wild horses	Permanent forage allocation of 840 AUMs to wild horses.	Available forage would be allocated to wildlife.
Improvements/Facilities				The 4.5 mile long Upper Table Fence would be removed.	



Wild Horses on Public Land near Sulphur Butte



- 1971 Historic Herd Range
- x— Existing Fence
- - - - - Natural Rock Rims
- ▬ Present Locations of Horses
- ▨ South Fork Canyon Pasture

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MAP 13 Wild Horses Range

Livestock Grazing Management

Discussion of livestock grazing management in the Brothers/LaPine RMP will be limited to the LaPine portion of the planning area. Livestock grazing management issues relating to the Brothers portion of the planning area were addressed and resolved in the Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Rangeland Program Summary completed in 1983, and updated in 1986. Appendix B summarizes those decisions.

There are 22,230 acres of public land leased for grazing by cattle or sheep in the LaPine area (Map 14). A total of 3,031 animal unit months (AUMs) of forage is allocated in 13 grazing allotments. An additional 23,650 acres, producing an estimated 2,800 AUMs of forage lies outside the grazing allotment boundaries in the LaPine area and has not been leased for grazing.

Early in 1982, BLM implemented a new grazing management policy that would help assign management priorities among grazing allotments. This approach is known as selective management. All of the grazing allotments within the LaPine area have been categorized into one of three basic groups

under the selective management policy. The purpose of the categorization process is to classify allotments so management efforts and funding can be directed to the areas of greatest need. The three categories are "I" improve, "M" maintain, and "C" custodial. The category name refers to the management objective. The objective for the "I" category is to improve unsatisfactory conditions; for the "M" category, to maintain satisfactory conditions; and for the "C" category, to manage in a custodial manner to prevent deterioration of current resource conditions.

The primary criteria used in arriving at these categorizations were ecological condition, resource conflicts, economic feasibility of investments in range improvements, and the land ownership pattern as it affects BLM management capabilities. Table 12 summarizes the allotment categorization in the LaPine area.

Grazing allotments in the LaPine area tend to have a high proportion of public land; in good ecological condition and with few resource conflicts. Most allotments are categorized as "M" for maintenance of satisfactory conditions.

Table 13 outlines livestock grazing management direction for each alternative.

Table 12. Summary of Allotment Categorization--LaPine Area

Category	Number of Allotments	Public Land Acres	Estimated Present Production--AUMs	Existing Authorized Use--AUMs	Potential Peak Production--Moderate Management--AUMs ¹	Potential Peak Production--Intensive Management--AUMs ²
I	0	0	0	0	0	0
M	10	21,767	4,016	2,954	4,465	9,471
C	3	463	77	77	97	210
Uncategorized	-	23,650	2,800	0	4,853	10,016
Total	13	45,880	6,893	3,031	9,415	19,697

¹"Moderate Management" would allow plants deferment from grazing until after seedripeness in one year out of three.


²"Intensive Management" would eliminate accidental overgrazing of individual plants by regularly moving the livestock during the growing season. Stock would be concentrated for short times on different areas to take advantage of litter-trampling and seed planting effects of hoof action. Deliberate overgrazing would be used periodically in selected pastures to depress grass growth and favor tree growth for promoting reforestation. The potentials listed under both "moderate" and "intensive" management assume timber harvest levels as described in Alternative A under Forestry (also see footnote number 1 on Table 12).

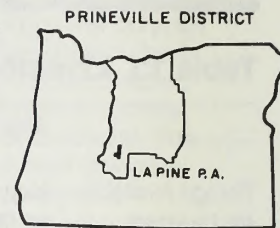
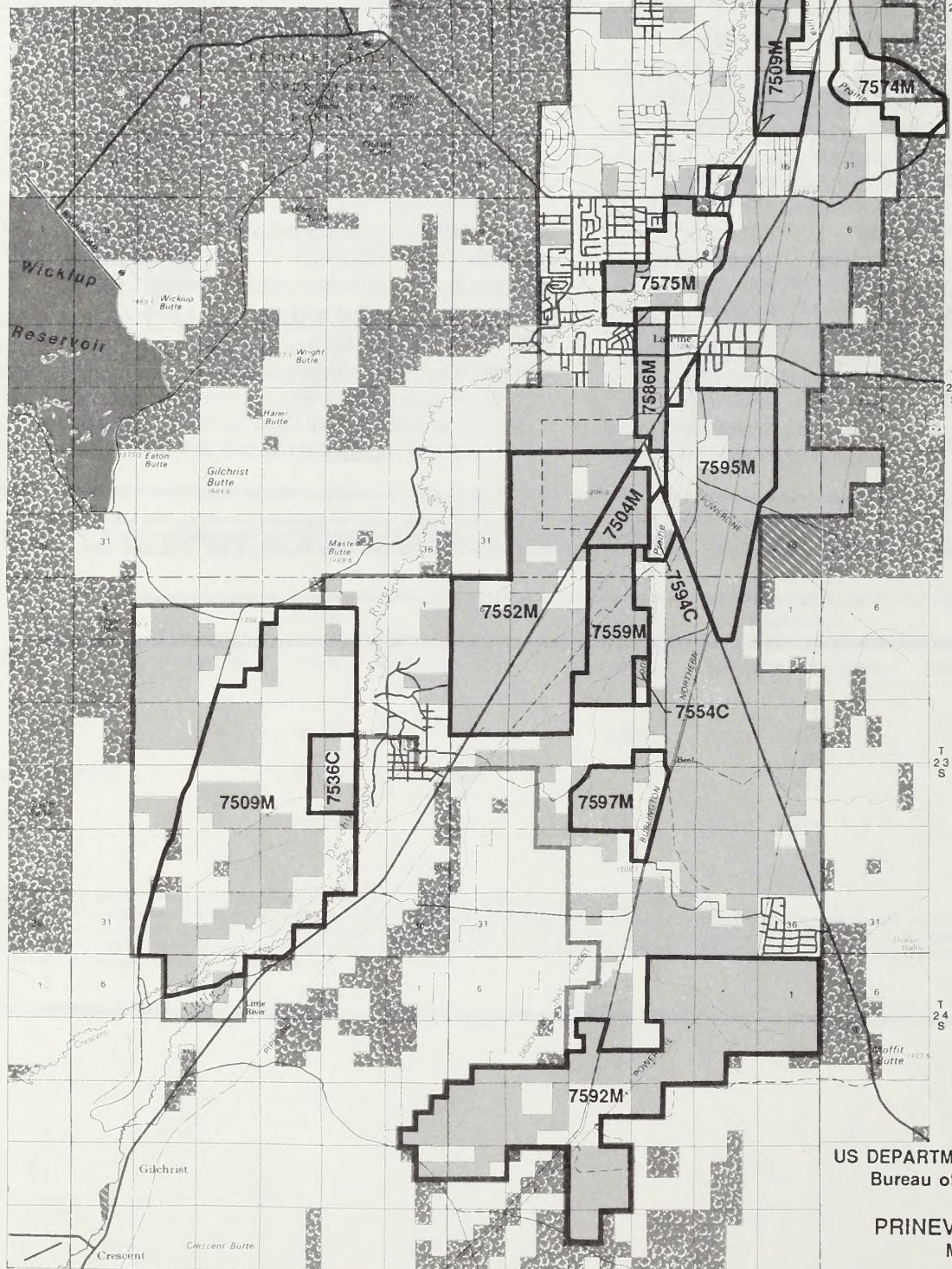
Table 13. Livestock Grazing Management Direction by Alternative

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Forage Available for Livestock	Increased by 16,666 AUMs to 19,697 AUMs. ¹	Increased by 13,538 AUMs to 16,569 AUMs. ¹	3,031	Decreased by 35 AUMs to 2,996 AUMs	Reduced to 0
Range Improvements (structures)	138 miles of management and new allotment boundary fence.	98 miles of management and new allotment boundary fence.	None	3 miles of livestock exclusion fence.	62 miles of livestock exclusion fence.
	14 waterholes	14 waterholes			
Livestock Grazing Management	Intensive grazing management systems implemented as logging activity provides opportunities for increased forage.	Intensive grazing management systems implemented as logging activity provides opportunities for increased forage.	Continue to work with operators to encourage improved management.	Livestock grazing would be eliminated from public land on the Little Deschutes River and Crescent Creek.	Livestock grazing eliminated from public lands in LaPine area.

¹The increased forage is dependent on intensive livestock grazing management following logging activity. Forage will peak about 5 years after logging and then will drop, over a 20-year period, to a base level of an estimated 5,200 AUMs. The allotments will not all be at peak production at the same time, so the figure shown, which is the summation of allotment peak productions, would not occur at any given point in time. Actual peak production, reached in year 16, would be approximately 15,630 AUMs under Alternative A, and 13,380 AUMs under Alternative B.

This level of forage use would require that, following logging, the livestock operator would desire to use the forage and would provide the necessary development and management.

-  Allotment Areas
 7536 Allotment Numbers
 M Maintain Category
 C Custodial Category
 The Unmarked Parcels of Public Land are Ungrazed Areas



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MAP 14 Livestock Grazing Allotments

Wildlife Habitat Management

Issues relating to wildlife habitat management in the Brothers portion of the planning area were addressed and resolved in the Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Rangeland Program Summary completed in 1983. Decisions made in that plan were aimed at providing a variety of vegetative successional stages and a corresponding variety of habitats for wildlife. The long term forage allocation to wildlife accommodates Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife proposed population increases of 27 percent for deer, 23 percent for antelope and 71 percent for elk. Livestock grazing systems in deer and antelope winter ranges are expected to improve or maintain habitat condition on 97 percent of the crucial deer winter range and 95 percent of the crucial antelope winter range.

Consideration of wildlife habitat in the Brothers/LaPine RMP will therefore be limited to the LaPine area where habitat diversity would be affected by BLM management actions (areas where forest products have been or are proposed to be harvested).

Wildlife habitat in the LaPine area is dominated by the lodgepole pine type. Approximately 90 wildlife species

use this habitat type. Big game species occurring are primarily mule deer with a small but increasing population of elk. Non game species are represented by hairy woodpeckers, great horned owls, great grey owls, golden mantled ground squirrels, western grey squirrel, coyote and red-breasted nuthatches.

Two mule deer migratory routes, used by 16,000-17,000 animals, cross the LaPine area. The North Paulina migratory route crosses the northern portion of the area, near the LaPine State Recreation Area. The Devils Garden/Fort Rock route crosses the southern portion of the area between the junction of Highways 31 and 97, and Little River. Maintaining the present habitat diversity and cover, particularly along migration routes, and suitable wildlife tree habitat are primary requirements of present and future wildlife populations in the LaPine area.

Table 14 outlines wildlife habitat management direction for each alternative.



Migrating Mule Deer near LaPine

Table 14. Wildlife Habitat Management by Alternative

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Minimal emphasis would be placed on maintaining habitat diversity for migrating mule deer.	Fifty (50) percent of optimum habitat diversity would be provided for migrating mule deer and other species.	Fifty (50) percent of optimum habitat diversity would be provided for migrating mule deer and other species.	Optimum habitat diversity would be provided for migrating mule deer and other species.	Habitat diversity for migrating mule deer would be managed near optimum condition and habitat diversity for other wildlife species would be managed at less than optimum conditions.
Suitable wildlife tree retention would not be considered.	Suitable wildlife tree retention would be managed at 50 percent of potential.	Suitable wildlife tree retention would be managed at 50 percent of potential.	Suitable wildlife tree retention would be managed at 70 percent of potential.	Suitable wildlife tree retention would be at 100 percent of potential.

Fire Management

Current fire management direction for the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area is to aggressively suppress all new fires on, or threatening, public lands. This objective is determined by current BLM policy in the absence of an approved fire plan. Emphasis is on two primary strategies:

1. Protection of resources from fire through fire prevention, presuppression, suppression, and fuel treatment; and
2. The use of fire to meet management objectives, including the use of prescribed fire to protect, maintain, or enhance resource productivity.

The Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Rangeland Program Summary identified approximately 113,000 acres as suitable for prescribed burning. An existing fire use plan for the Bear Creek Drainage directs designated areas to be allowed to burn naturally, when prescribed fire conditions exist.

Conditional suppression may apply to areas where controlling fire is extremely difficult or where resource values do not warrant the expense normally associated with full suppression; or where special conditions may limit suppression actions. These areas require special approved plans.

The eight wilderness study areas in the planning area require a conditional suppression action allowing only limited equipment use. A special advance fire management plan for these areas has been completed.

Areas located between high value public or private lands and other BLM lands are managed as top priority suppression areas. These areas are primarily in the LaPine, Bend, Redmond, and Prineville areas. The LaPine area is presently under contract protection to the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry, but protection of the BLM lands will be assumed by the federal government in 1988.

The planning area has boundaries adjacent to or including other agency lands requiring close fire management coordination.

Currently there is no approved fire management plan for the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area other than the Bear Creek Fire Use Management Area. Potential for additional fire management strategies exists, including conditional suppression areas or fire use areas.

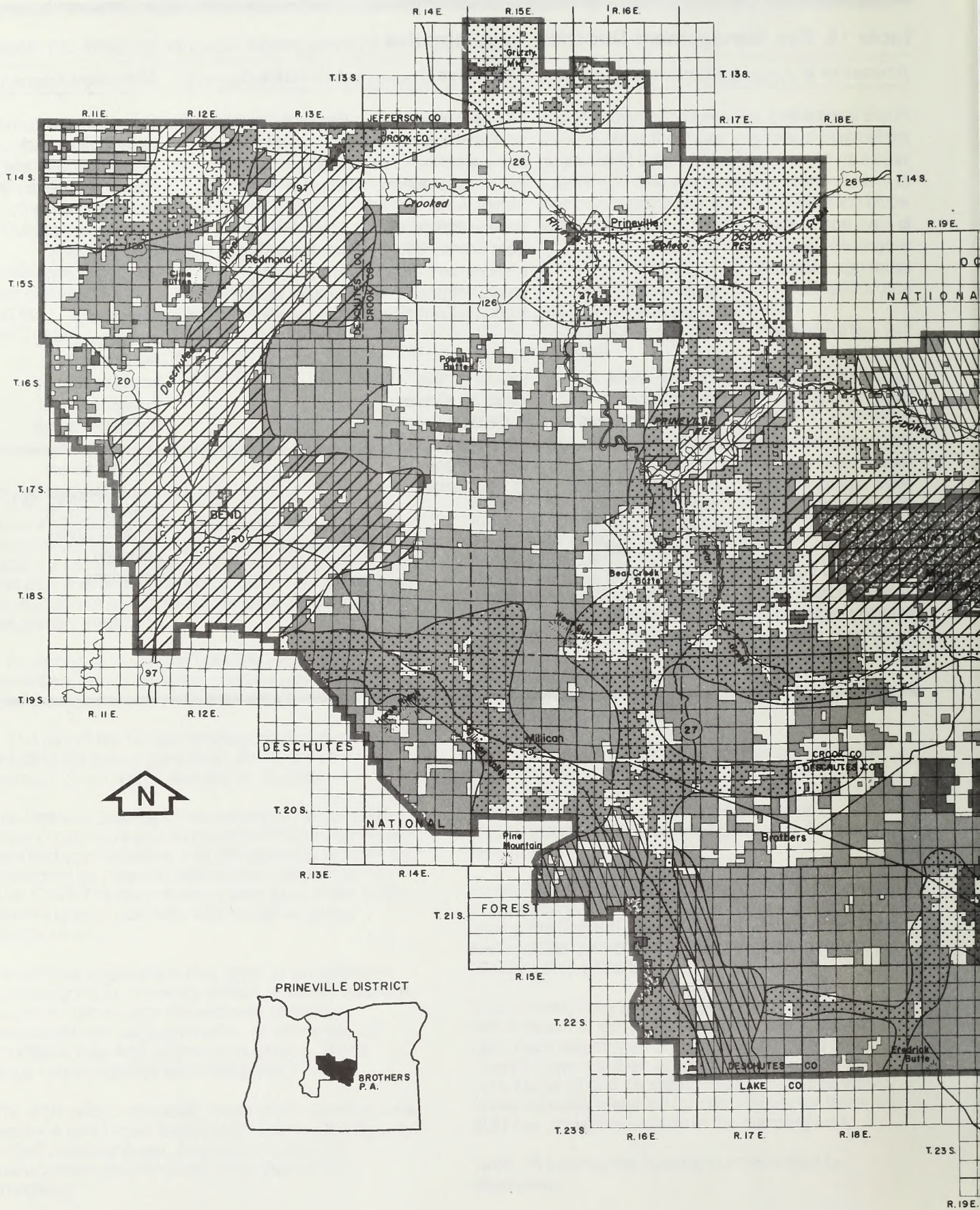
Smoke management is a growing concern, especially in the Bend vicinity. Bend has become a designated area in the State of Oregon Smoke Management Plan and must be considered in resource management activities that utilize fire.

The planning area has been evaluated for damage risk to resource values by fire. Value at risk classes have been established and range from Class 1 to Class 6 (lowest values at risk to highest values at risk). Maps 15 and 16 show zones of resource values at risk currently identified for public lands (or lands the BLM has agreed to protect) in the planning area.

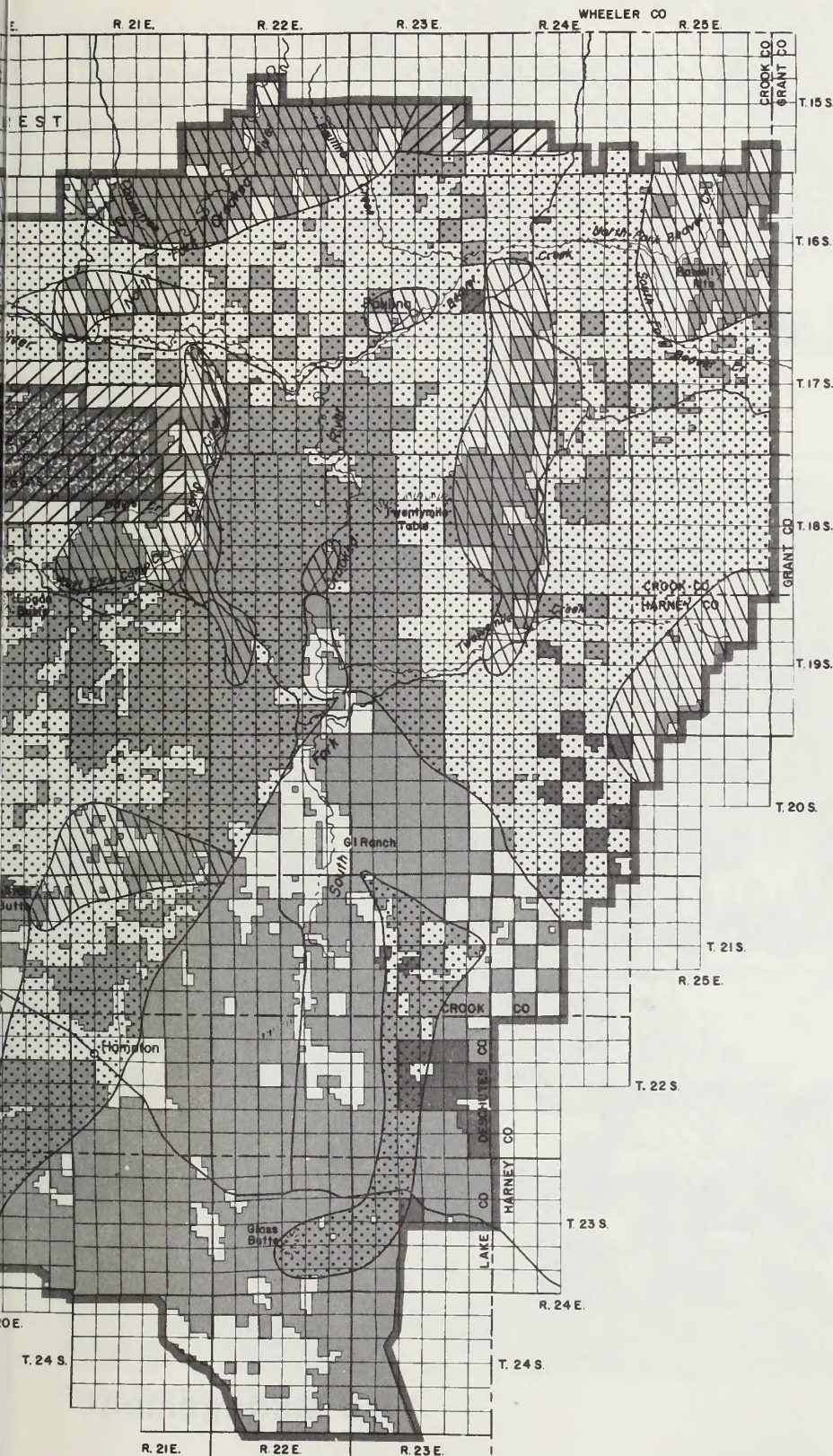
Table 15 outlines fire management direction by alternative.

Table 15. Fire Management Direction by Alternative






Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Public lands with moderate to high values at risk (3-6 value class) would continue to have aggressive suppression action taken (approximately 800,000 acres).	Public lands or adjacent lands with high values at risk (4-6 value class) would continue to have aggressive suppression action (approximately 700,000 acres).	All new fires would be aggressively attacked for fire suppression except in the already approved Bear Creek Fire Management Area (approximately 1,000,000 acres).	Same as Alternative B except conditional suppression areas would be expanded to include 600,000 acres. Fires would be allowed to burn under broader weather parameters.	Only the highest value at risk areas (5 and 6 value class) would continue to have aggressive suppression action (approximately 200,000 acres).
Fire use areas and conditional suppression areas would be utilized to enhance resources and reduce suppression costs (approximately 300,000 acres). Conditional suppression areas would be allowed to burn naturally under highly restricted weather conditions.	Fire use areas and conditional suppression areas would be utilized in many areas to enhance resources and fire would be allowed to burn naturally under limited weather conditions (approximately 400,000 acres).	Fire use with natural ignition would be allowed in the Bear Creek Watershed (approximately 113,000 acres).		Conditional suppression and fire use areas would be utilized in most areas of the planning unit (approximately 900,000 acres) and fires would be allowed to burn naturally under unlimited conditions.



5 0 5 10 MILES



RESOURCE VALUE AT RISK

-  Class 1 & 2 (Low Value)
-  Class 3
-  Class 4
-  Class 5
-  Class 6 (High Value)

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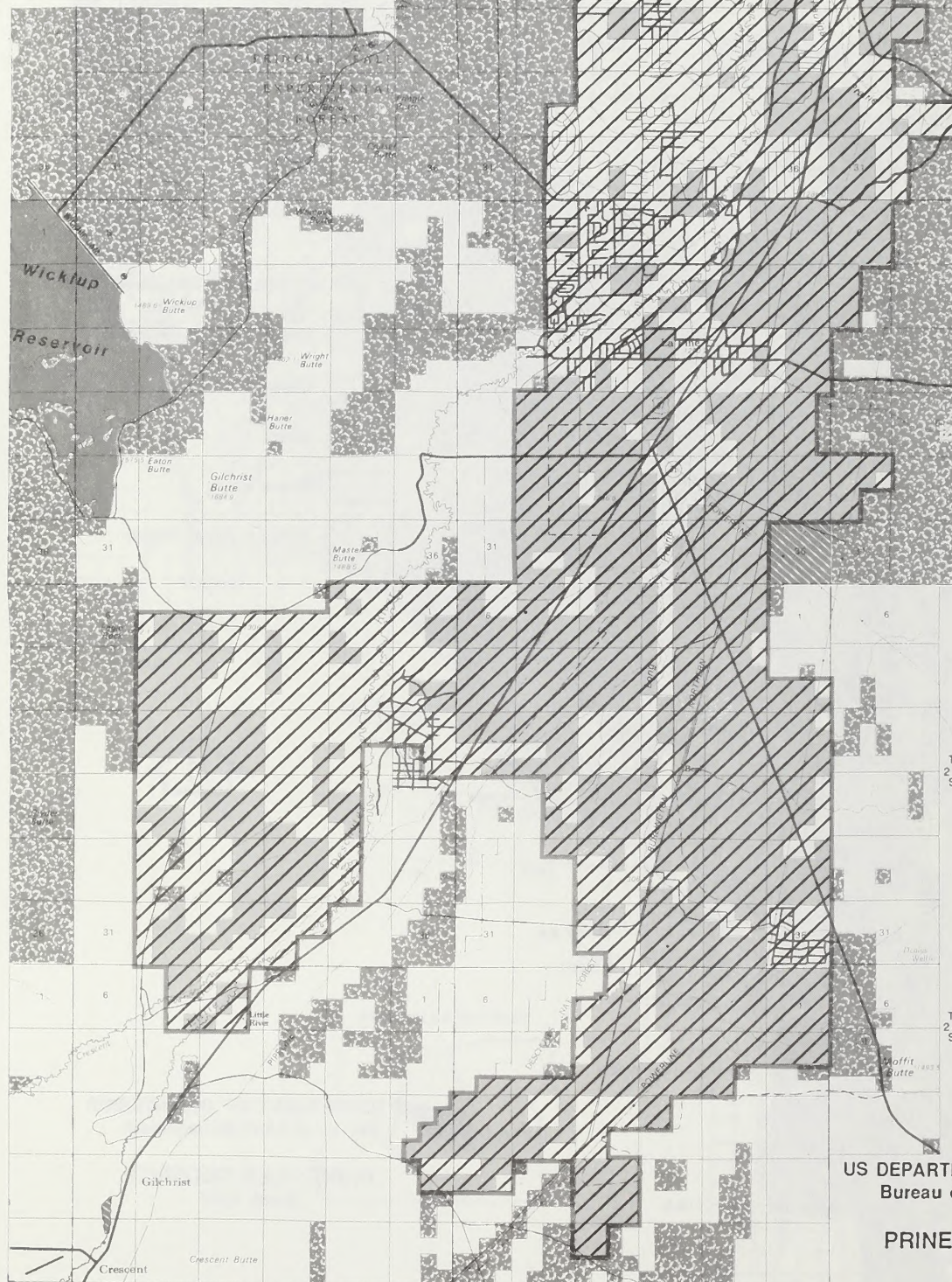
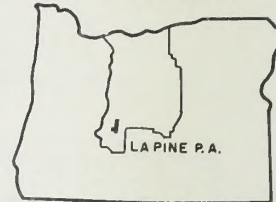
MAP 15 Fire Management

RESOURCE VALUE AT RISK



Class 6 (Highest Value)

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MAP 16

Fire Management

1 0 1 2 MILES

Resource Narratives Where No Issues Have Been Identified

The following narratives discuss resource programs where no issues have been identified. Existing land use and activity plans, environmental impact statements, national policy, federal legislation, etc., currently direct management of these resources.

Visual Resources

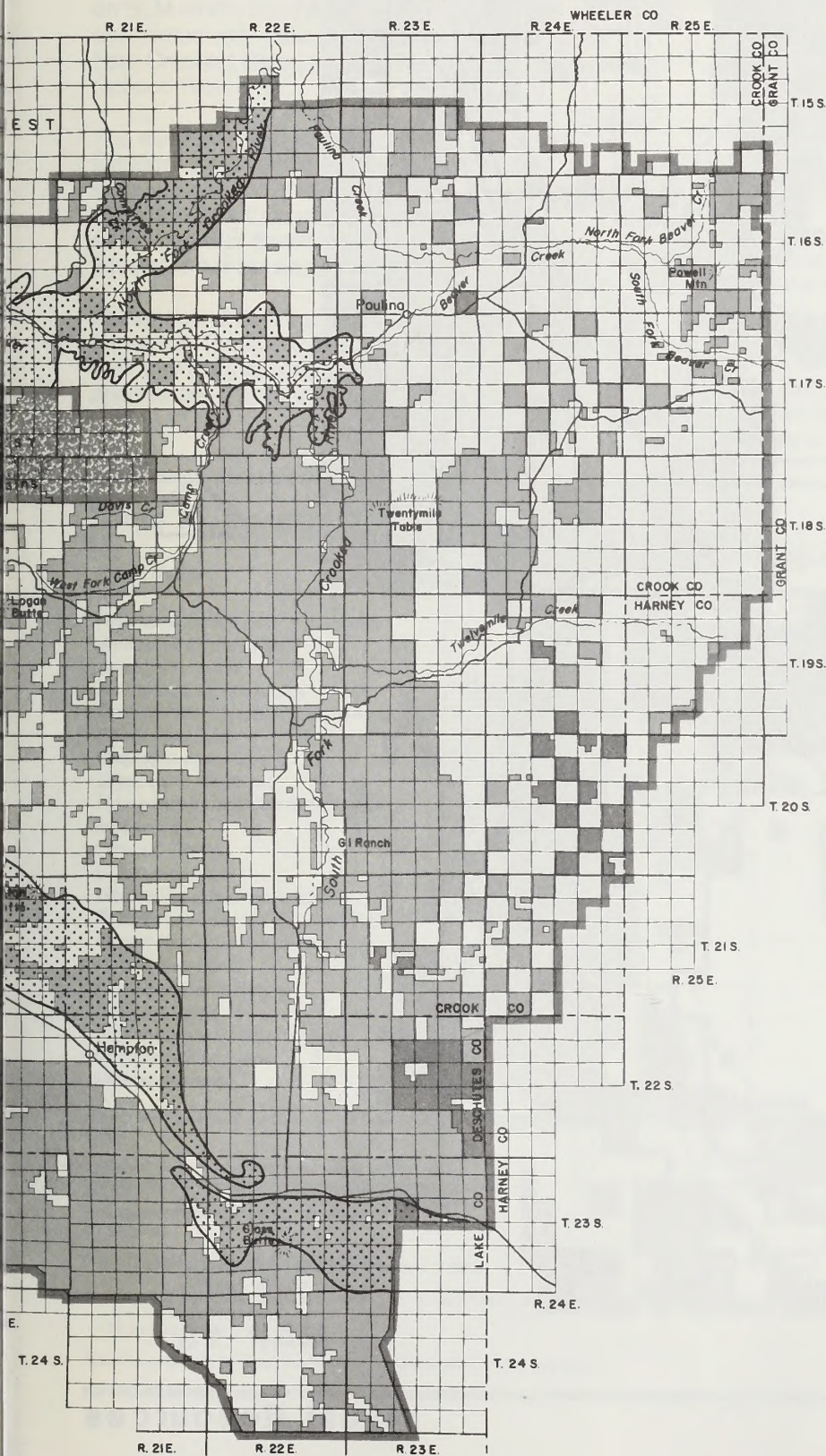
There are approximately 300,000 acres of public land in the planning area having high or sensitive visual qualities (Maps 17 and 18).

Many activities on public land involve alterations of the landscape. Since visual quality is a major component of a quality environment, it is important to control surface disturbing activities such as timber harvesting, utility construction, etc., in a manner that will protect, or possibly enhance, visual quality. Management direction will consider protecting visual resources; especially those of high quality, or sensitivity. Prior to the BLM initiating or permitting any major surface disturbing activity, a site specific analysis of the effects on visual resources will be done.



Crooked River Canyon South of Prineville

5 0 5 10 MILES




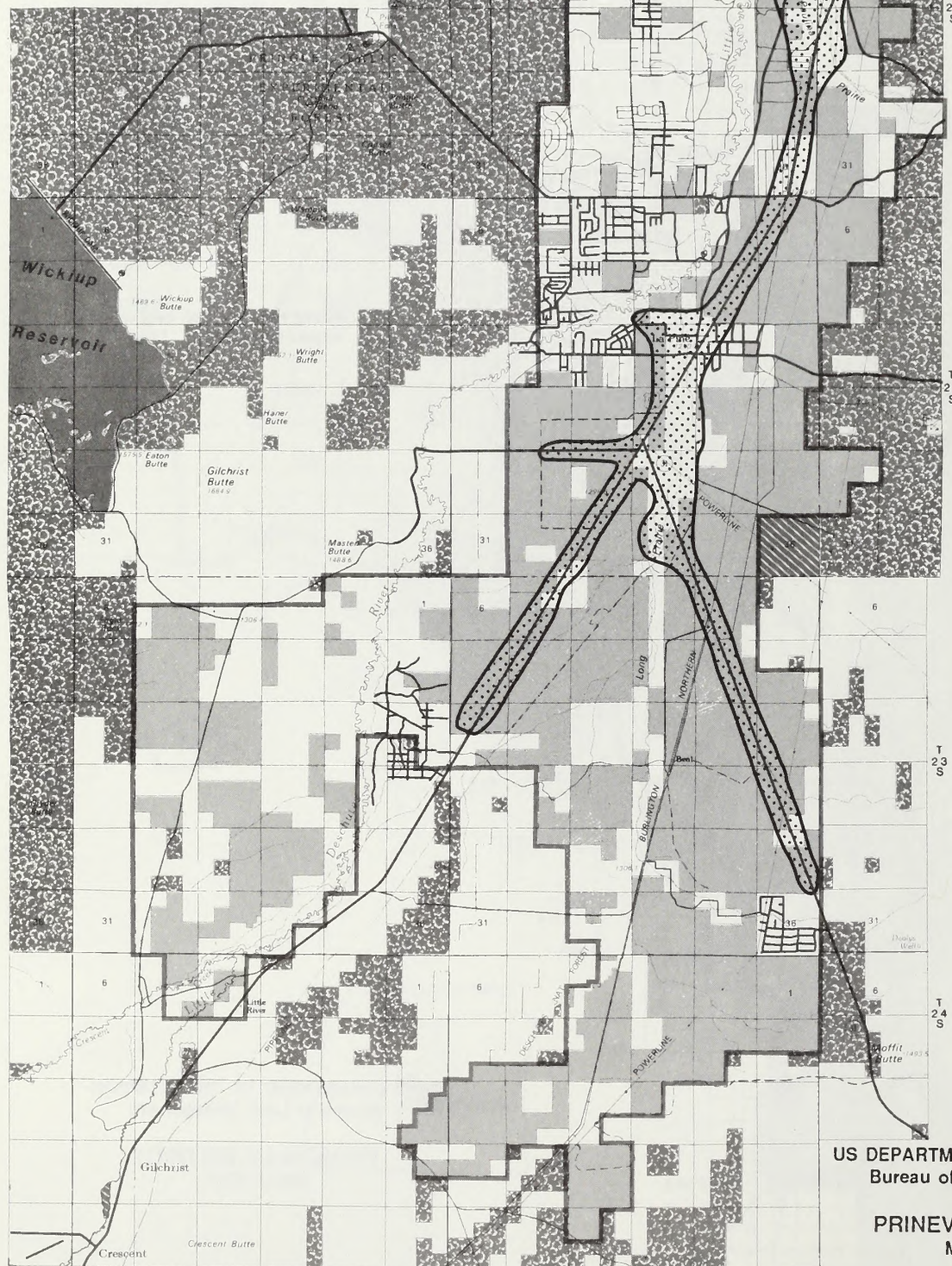
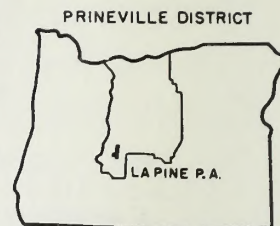
Areas Having High or Sensitive Visual Qualities

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MAP 17 Visual Resources

 Areas Having High or Sensitive Visual Qualities



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MAP 18

Visual Resources

1 0 1 2 MILES

Special Status Species

The bald eagle, listed as threatened in Oregon, is a winter resident in the planning area; primarily in the Crooked River Valley. Recent research has identified three important winter roosting sites on BLM land near the North Fork of the Crooked River.

The peregrine falcon, listed as endangered, has been recorded as a visitor within the planning area throughout the year. No nest sites have been found on BLM lands, but the falcons frequent areas associated with waterfowl such as near the South Fork Crooked River, the G.I. Ranch area and around Ochoco Reservoir.

The western sage grouse, a federal candidate category 2 species, is found throughout the sagebrush-dominated desert in the area of Brothers and Hampton. Official listing of this bird as endangered or threatened is pending until more information is obtained.

Management direction will provide for periodic surveys for sensitive animals, as well as monitoring their essential habitat. No other sensitive animal species are known to occur in the planning area.

All BLM actions will be reviewed to insure compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. In addition, protection of the known bald eagle roost sites is proposed through designation of these areas as ACECs (see ACEC section).

For vascular plants, 21 species listed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base are either known to occur, or are suspected of occurring, on public land within the planning area (Table 16). Of these, seven are candidates for federal listing as endangered or threatened. Such a list of sensitive plants is dynamic and changes frequently based on additional field work, research, and management/protective status.

BLM activities will comply with the Endangered Species Act. Presently, an active inventory program is occurring in the planning area to determine the distribution of sensitive plants. Monitoring, to determine baseline population data and planning for the management and protection of species with high potential for federal listing, is also being done. For example, protection could occur for Peck's milkvetch (*Astragalus peckii*) through ACEC designation (See ACEC section). Cooperation and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private groups, such as the Nature Conservancy and the Native Plant Society of Oregon, is conducted when appropriate.

Table 16. Special Status Plant Species

Plant Name	Status	
	State	Federal
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> ssp. <i>estesii</i>	1	C
<i>Asclepias cryptoceras</i>	w	-
<i>Astragalus peckii</i>	1	C
<i>Astragalus tegetarioides</i>	1	C
<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>peckii</i>	3	C
<i>Caulanthus pilosus</i>	w	-
<i>Claytonia umbellata</i>	w	-
<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i>	r	-
<i>Hymenopappus filifolius</i> var. <i>filifolius</i>	r	-
<i>Isoetes</i> spp.	r	-
<i>Lilaea scilloides</i>	r	-
<i>Lupinus cusickii</i>	1	C
<i>Machaerocarpus californicus</i>	r	-
<i>Penstemon deustus</i> var. <i>variabilis</i>	r	-
<i>Penstemon eriantherus</i> var. <i>argillosus</i>	3	-
<i>Penstemon peckii</i>	3	C
<i>Pilularia americana</i>	2	-
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	2	-
<i>Silene scaposa</i> var. <i>scaposa</i>	3	C
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	r	-
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	r	-

¹From Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon, Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base, March 1985, as amended at the ONHDB sponsored conference, October, 1986.

1 - Endangered or Threatened throughout range

2 - Endangered or Threatened in Oregon, but more common elsewhere

3 - Limited in abundance throughout range but currently stable

r - Review list

w - Watch list

²From Federal Register Notice of Review, September 27, 1985

C - Federal Candidate Category 2 (more information is needed before a decision can be made to either propose the species for listing as endangered or threatened or to drop the species from further consideration)

- - No Federal status

³Denotes recent, documented occurrence on public land within the planning area.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Cultural resources are the fragile, nonrenewable remains of past human activity and their settings. Prehistoric sites are locations used by native peoples from as much as 13,000 years ago until about the 1850s. Historic sites are locales used by immigrants from the 1820s to the 1930s.

In prehistoric time, small groups of people inhabiting the planning area followed a gathering, hunting, and to a lesser extent fishing, way of life. The archaeological record shows the area to be the northernmost extent of the Great Basin culture. Columbia Plateau cultures used the area occasionally.

The BLM has identified 415 prehistoric sites in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. Lithic scatters comprise 83 percent of these sites and temporary camps account for another 6 percent. Other sites represented include quarry/workshop, milling station, rock art, rockshelter, and burial sites.

During historic time, fur trappers began using the planning area in the 1820s and 1830s, working the Deschutes and Crooked River drainages. They were followed by explorers, Oregon Trail immigrants, Indian-chasing military troops, miners enroute to gold fields to the east, homesteaders, ranchers and loggers, and soldiers engaged in World War II training maneuvers.

The BLM has identified 108 historic sites. Sites with a settlement theme account for 55 percent and those of an exploration/transportation nature comprise 25 percent. Others include townsite/public building, grave/cemetery, military, agricultural, and industrial themes.

The BLM will identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources and insure that actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy federal or non federal cultural resources. Sites will also be evaluated to determine if they are eligible for addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are no cultural sites on public land in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, several areas have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

A complete field survey to identify cultural resources is not feasible, due to the size of the planning area. Detailed surveys conducted prior to authorizing various surface disturbing activities and other inventories, both general and specific in nature, have provided intensive survey information on 39,400 acres (3.5%) of public land in the planning area; site density ranges from 6 sites per 40 acres to one site per 640 acres. Field surveys will continue to be carried out in the future.

Relatively little is known about the overall extent or density of paleontological resources within the planning area. There are approximately 380,000 acres of geological formations in the planning area which may contain fossils (paleontological sites). A total of 42 paleontological sites have been located on or near public lands in the planning area.

Several laws have been enacted to protect cultural and paleontological resources. The BLM's responsibility is the identification, protection and management of these resources. Federal law and BLM policy regarding these resources will continue to be carried out.



Early Settlers Entering Crooked River Valley

Minerals Management

The BLM policy for managing mineral and energy resources on the public lands follow a few general principles:

1. Public lands will remain open and available for mineral exploration and development, except where withdrawal or other administrative limiting actions are clearly justified in the national interest;
2. The BLM will encourage and facilitate the development of public land mineral resources by private industry;
3. The BLM will process mineral applications, permits, leases and other use authorizations in a timely and efficient manner; and
4. The BLM plans and decisions will recognize that mineral exploration and development can occur concurrently or sequentially with other resource uses.

Known exploration for traditional locatable minerals in the planning area is currently minimal. Some gold exploration is occurring. Mercury, which was produced in Crook County, is not expected to be mined in any significant quantities. There are approximately 325 mining claims in the planning area.

The east flank of the Cascades, including the LaPine area, is classified as potentially valuable for geothermal resources. Most of the public land probably has low potential while much of the surrounding National Forest lands have moderate to high geothermal potential. The Glass Buttes and Twelvemile Table areas are also classified as potentially valuable for high temperature resources. Many shallow and several moderately deep temperature gradient holes were drilled in the Glass Buttes area in the late 1970s. This exploration effort showed a small area of geothermal potential but not large or hot enough to be of current commercial interest. Exploration has been minimal in the 1980s.

Nearly all of the Brothers area (excluding LaPine) is classified as prospectively valuable for oil and gas with much of the northeastern portion of the planning area leased for oil and gas under 10 year noncompetitive leases. This leasing has been in effect for 5 to 10 years. Nearly all exploratory wells that have been drilled in the area have had shows of oil and/or gas. Exploration is virtually stopped in this area because of the severe downturn in the petroleum industry.

Prior to disturbing the surface on an oil and gas or geothermal lease the operator is required to submit plans to minimize adverse impacts to land, air, water, cultural, biological, visual, and other resources. These plans must be approved by the BLM and will include reclamation which might be necessary to rehabilitate surface disturbances. These are all covered under standard lease stipulations.

In addition, the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area was considered in an area wide oil and gas and geothermal leasing environmental assessment. As a result of that EA, special stipulation areas were set up with seasonal restrictions in deer wintering areas (44,580 acres) and sage grouse strutting grounds (3,560 acres), and no surface occupancy around Prineville Reservoir and Crooked River Canyon (16,480 acres). In addition, there are wilderness study areas that have a special stipulation attached (122,143 acres). These special stipulations, along with standard stipulations, are attached to all leases issued.

Bentonite is produced commercially by two operators along Camp Creek in Crook County. The clay is used for pet absorbent, pond sealant, and floor sweep. They operate on mining claims and, in general, produce a relatively low quality calcium bentonite. Production volumes are unknown.

Unknown amounts of facing stone are produced in the area and diatomite was previously produced from the northwest portion of the area. Potential for these mineral products are good in several areas.

Sand, gravel, clay and cinders are sold, or given as free use, in small to moderate amounts from throughout the planning area. These minerals are made available for sale on a limited basis when a public need is demonstrated and the sales will not compete with private enterprise.

Within the planning area, there are approximately 131,000 acres of reserved federal mineral estate. The majority of this acreage is in Crook County.



Good Condition Riparian Area on Bear Creek

Riparian Management

Issues relating to riparian management in the Brothers portion of the planning area were addressed and resolved in the Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Rangeland Program Summary completed in 1983. Decisions in that plan were designed to manage all riparian areas to reach full potential with a minimum of 60% percent of vegetative potential being achieved within 20 years.

Riparian areas on public land administered by the BLM in the LaPine area are limited to less than one mile of perennial stream adjacent to the Little Deschutes River. This small amount of riparian vegetation is in good to excellent condition. Management of these small areas will continue to maintain or, if possible, improve overall condition.

Soil, Water and Air Resources

Management direction will meet the legal requirements regarding water and air quality. The new designated Smoke Management Area for Bend is recognized; management actions will meet requirements for protecting air quality within this area.

Management options and resource improvement projects will be designed to maintain, or improve, water quality and soil productivity; and to reduce upland erosion. Major emphasis will be for improvement of riparian habitat and streambank stability.

Only limited potential for increasing water yields exists; however, management options can affect the timing of these yields. Improved watershed conditions in upland recharge areas, and alluvial soil aquifers along stream channels, will enhance water storage in the soil; that is, to increase the "sponge effect" of soil. This sponge effect helps reduce peak runoff events and erosion. Also, it enhances a slower and extended release of water during low flow periods of summer and fall.

Noxious Weeds

Infestations of noxious weeds are known to occur on some public lands administered by the BLM; but none are presently considered problems. Prior to any chemical, biological or mechanical control, a site-specific environmental analysis will be completed. Weed control will not be considered unless weeds were confined to public lands, or efforts were coordinated with actions being taken on adjoining non public lands.

Criteria to be Used in the Selection of a Preferred Alternative

Decision criteria are measures for evaluating alternatives and selecting, or developing, a preferred land use allocation alternative. The preferred alternative will be the alternative which best satisfies the following decision criteria:

Lands

Allows adequate land allocations for communication sites, access development and designation of right of way corridors while protecting other significant resource values.

Provides for land exchanges, transfers and sales that best serve public interests.

Forestry

Establishes a timber sale harvest level that assists in meeting local and regional needs. Protects other resource values through withdrawals or appropriate restrictions on management, harvest, or operational practices.

Recreation

Meets the demands for developed and dispersed recreation opportunities.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Provides for designation of those areas that meet ACEC criteria of relevance and significance.

Wild Horses

Meets the requirements of the Wild Horse and Burro Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Considers public interest and preferences, established uses and resource values of the public lands; and the manageability of the herd area.

Livestock Grazing

Meets the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Public Rangelands Improvement Act, Taylor Grazing Act; and the long term objective of stabilizing the livestock industry and producing a sustained level of livestock forage to meet regional and national needs.

Wildlife Habitat

Protects or improves important wildlife habitat offering food, water and shelter during all seasons of the year

Fire Management

Meets resource protection requirements specified by BLM policy. Meets conditions of interagency agreements, and State and Federal law. Provides fire management direction best meeting natural resource management goals and objectives.

Visual Resources

Provides for maintaining, or enhancing, the visual quality of the landscape in areas having high or sensitive visual qualities.

Threatened, Endangered and other Special Status Species

Protects, maintains, or enhances habitat of threatened, endangered or sensitive plant or animal species.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Protects cultural and paleontological resources in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Minerals

Allows exploration and development of mineral and energy resources consistent with the BLM's minerals policy, while protecting other significant resource values.

Soil, Water and Air Resources

Protects and/or improves the quality of the soil, water, and air resources along with watershed values; provides for compliance with applicable pollution control laws; and coordinates with other related resources and programs of state, local, and federal agencies.

Provides for watershed rehabilitation to those areas where deterioration of watershed values due to accelerated erosion and runoff has been significant.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Maintains or expands the total level of local employment and personal earnings which are dependent on raw materials, recreation and other use opportunities available on lands administered by the BLM.

Maintains or expands the contribution of the BLM's programs to the local public revenues.

Consistency with State, Local and Other Federal Natural Resource Plans, Programs and Policies.

Demonstrates consistency with statewide planning goals (Department of Land Conservation and Development), local comprehensive plans, and officially approved local resource related plans, programs and policies.

Demonstrates consistency with other federal agencies' officially approved resource related plans, programs and policies (provides coordinated approaches to regional issues and projects, or proposals crossing administrative lines).

Glossary

Animal Unit Month (AUM)—A standardized measurement of the amount of forage required to sustain one cow with one calf, or their equivalent for one month (800 pounds of forage).

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)—Places within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect important historical, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or people from natural hazards. An area designated as an ACEC is managed for the resource(s) or hazard(s) involved, but not necessarily to the exclusion, or restriction of, existing uses.

Commercial Forest Lands (CFL)—Forestland that is now producing, or is capable of producing, at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercial tree species.

Commodity Resources—Goods or products of economic use or value.

Conditional Suppression—Intensity of fire suppression actions are not fixed and vary with the conditions at the time of fire start. Conditional suppression areas are managed on a least cost basis.

Diversity—A measure of the variety of species and habitats in an area that take into account the relative abundance of each species or habitat.

Endangered Species—Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—A formal document to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of federal actions.

Fire Suppression Areas—Those areas identified where fire suppression is required in order to prevent unacceptable resource damage and/or to prevent loss of life or property.

Fire Use Areas—Areas where prescribed fire (both planned and unplanned ignitions) may be used on a rotational basis to protect, maintain, or enhance ecosystems. Specific objectives to be accomplished are predetermined for all areas.

Forage—All browse and herbaceous plants that are available to grazing animals including wildlife and livestock.

Habitat—Type of environment in which certain plants or animals occur.

Historic—The period of time since the beginning of written records for an area up to the 1930s.

Issue—A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding management of public lands within the Prineville District and identified through public participation.

Locatable Minerals—Generally the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872; within the planning area, this includes gold, mercury, bentonite, etc.

National Register of Historic Places—The official list of cultural resource sites that have been recognized as being significant on a local, state, or national level; established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Noxious Weeds—A weed specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome and difficult to control

Off Road Vehicle (ORV)—Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) emergency vehicles; or (3) vehicles in official use.

Paleontological Resource—Remnants of life from past geological ages as seen in fossil plants and animals.

Planning Area—A geographic area within the Prineville BLM District used for assembling resource data.

Prehistoric—The period of time before written records for an area.

Prescribed Fire—A planned burning of live or dead vegetation under favorable conditions which would achieve desired management objectives.

Presuppression—All actions involved in the location or allocation of suppression resources in order to be prepared to suppress wildland fires.

Public Lands—Any land and interest in land owned by the United States Government and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management. May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

Research Natural Areas—Areas established and maintained for research and education. The general public may be excluded or restricted where necessary to protect studies or preserve research natural areas. Lands may have: (1) typical or unusual faunistic or floristic types, associations, or other biotic phenomena; or, (2) characteristic or outstanding geologic, pedologic, or aquatic features or processes.

Reserved Federal Mineral Estate—Property on which the federal government has retained ownership of the minerals (and the right to remove the minerals) while transferring the surface estate into private or other ownership).

Riparian Area—A terrestrial site influenced by perennial and intermittent waters which in combination with the water table level, soils and vegetation create a microclimate apart from that which exists on the upland terrestrial sites. These areas are found adjacent to rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, seeps, springs, bogs and wet meadows.

Sensitive Species—Plant or animal species not yet officially listed, but which are undergoing a status review or are proposed for listing according to a federal register notice published by the Secretary of Interior, or Secretary of Commerce, or according to comparable state documents published by state officials. The following federal candidate categories are used:

Category 1. Taxa for which U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) currently has on file substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened species;

Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the USFWS indicates that proposing to list them as endangered or threatened species is possibly appropriate, but for which substantial data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently known or on file to support the immediate preparation of rules; or,

Category 3. Taxa that are no longer being considered for listing as threatened or endangered species.

Smoke Management—Conducting a prescribed fire under suitable fuel moisture and meteorological conditions and with firing techniques that keep smoke impact on the environment within acceptable limits.

Threatened Species—Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Value at Risk Classes—Six value classes (1-6, low to high) derived through Interdisciplinary Team evaluation of resource values for an area. Point values given an area by individual disciplines are combined to determine general values at risk classification for an area..

Visitor Day—Twelve hours of recreational use by one or more persons.

Watershed—Lands that are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage divide and located upslope from a specified point on a stream.

Watershed Values—Soil productivity and stability and the storage, yield, quality, and quantity of surface and subsurface waters.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA)—A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildlife Tree—A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the limbs have fallen that exceeds 10 feet in height and 10 inches in diameter at breast height.

Appendix A

Zone 3 Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal

Lands in Crook County

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acreage
13S	15E	3	NWSW	40.00
13S	15E	15	NWNW NSW	120.00
13S	15E	24	SESW SWSE EE	240.00
13S	15E	25	WSW NENW WNE	200.00
13S	15E	26	ESW SENE SE	280.00
13S	15E	27	NWNE	40.00
13S	15E	28	SESW SE	200.00
13S	15E	32	NWNE	40.00
13S	16E	19	L3 NESW NENW NE	281.34
13S	16E	20	SS SN NWSW	360.00
13S	16E	21	SWNW NNE SENE NESE	200.00
13S	16E	29	SW NENW NWNE	240.00
13S	16E	30	SE	160.00
13S	16E	32	W	320.00
14S	14E	9	ESE	80.00
14S	14E	10	SENE	40.00
14S	14E	24	NN SWNW	200.00
14S	15E	18	NSE SNE	160.00
14S	15E	30	NNE SSE	160.00
14S	15E	32	ESE ENW NE	320.00
14S	16E	1	L1-3 SNE SE	322.46
14S	16E	12	E SW SWNW	520.00
14S	16E	14	SESE NN WSW SWNW	320.00
14S	16E	22	NENE	40.00
14S	17E	26	NWSE	40.00
14S	17E	34	NWNW	40.00
15S	15E	8	E	320.00
15S	16E	2	SE SESW	200.00
15S	16E	10	NENE	40.00
15S	16E	14	ESE SWNE SENW	160.00
15S	16E	18	ESE	80.00
15S	16E	22	E	320.00
15S	16E	26	NN	160.00
15S	17E	2	L2	41.89
15S	17E	12	SESW SWSE	80.00
15S	17E	14	NSW SWSW	120.00
15S	17E	18	L4	38.44
15S	17E	20	WSW SWNW	120.00
15S	17E	24	NENE	40.00
15S	18E	6	SSE	80.00
15S	18E	8	NNE WNW	160.00
15S	18E	18	NESW	40.00
16S	14E	11	SENE	40.00
16S	15E	3	ESW SWSE	120.00
16S	15E	5	SSE NESE	120.00
16S	15E	8	NE	160.00
16S	15E	9	NW	160.00
16S	15E	10	SESE	40.00

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acreage
16S	16E	2	L1	37.28
16S	16E	4	L1-3 SENE	161.86
16S	16E	6	L5 NWSE SESE	119.04
16S	16E	13	SSE	80.00
16S	16E	14	SWNW	40.00
16S	16E	18	NESW SENE	80.00
16S	16E	21	Tract 41, 42	2.13
16S	16E	22	SWSW	40.00
16S	16E	23	ESW SWNE NENW	160.00
16S	16E	24	SSE	80.00
16S	16E	25	ALL	640.00
16S	16E	26	SESE NSE NESW ENW NE	400.00
16S	16E	27	SESW ENE	120.00
16S	16E	28	Tracts 44, 45	10.76
16S	16E	35	Tracts 46, 47	1.17
16S	17E	19	Tract 37	.86
16S	18E	10	NN SENE	200.00
16S	18E	12	SS	160.00
16S	18E	13	SSE	80.00
16S	18E	14	E ENW NESW	440.00
16S	18E	15	SWNW SW WSE	280.00
16S	18E	19	L1-4 SNENE SENE EW	344.48
16S	18E	20	NNW SWNW SWSW	160.00
16S	18E	21	NNE SWNE NENW SESE	200.00
16S	18E	22	SENW	40.00
16S	18E	23	SENE	40.00
16S	18E	24	SNW SENE	120.00
16S	18E	28	SESE	40.00
16S	18E	31	SWNE	40.00
16S	18E	32	NESW	40.00
16S	19E	4	L1-4 SN S	596.00
16S	19E	10	NWSW WNESW	60.00
16S	19E	12	NWNW SWSE	80.00
16S	19E	18	SESE	40.00
16S	25E	3	NSW	80.00
16S	25E	15	ESE	80.00
16S	25E	22	NENE	40.00
16S	25E	23	NWNW	40.00
17S	17E	20	SENW	40.00
17S	18E	1	L4 SWNW SW	239.40
17S	18E	2	L3 SENW SWNE ESW WSE	278.38
17S	18E	11	SNE SENW	120.00
17S	18E	12	NNW SWNW	120.00
17S	18E	30	SESE	40.00
17S	18E	31	NENE	40.00
17S	18E	32	NNE	80.00
17S	19E	9	WNE SSW	160.00
17S	19E	10	NENE	40.00
17S	19E	14	SS NESE SENE	240.00
17S	19E	15	NNE NWNW SS	280.00
17S	23E	4	SWNW	40.00
17S	24E	34	ENE	80.00
17S	25E	8	SWNE SENW SNE	160.00
17S	25E	12	NWSW	40.00
17S	25E	14	NWNE SSE	120.00
17S	25E	21	NESW NWSE	80.00

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acreage
17S	25E	28	NN SWSE	200.00
17S	25E	32	SWNE SNW	120.00
18S	16E	7	NWNE	40.00
18S	16E	15	SE SNE NWSW	280.00
18S	16E	23	SWSW	40.00
18S	16E	27	NW NESE	200.00
18S	18E	6	L1	35.30
18S	18E	18	SSE NESE	120.00
18S	18E	21	NWSE	40.00
18S	19E	19	ENE	80.00
18S	19E	20	SWNW WSW SESW	160.00
18S	19E	29	NNW	80.00
18S	19E	30	NWSE	40.00
18S	19E	31	L1	39.22
18S	19E	32	ENE	80.00
18S	20E	15	NW	160.00
18S	20E	17	NWNW	40.00
18S	20E	18	L1	37.72
18S	20E	19	NENW WNE NWSE	160.00
19S	18E	1	L2	40.45
19S	18E	2	L3 SNW	121.13
19S	18E	12	SENE	40.00
19S	19E	1	NESE ESW	120.00
19S	19E	5	L3 SNW NWSW	159.06
19S	19E	6	L5-6 SENW NESW SNE NSE	318.87
19S	19E	7	L4	39.62
19S	19E	11	ESE	80.00
19S	19E	12	NENW SNW SWSE	160.00
19S	19E	17	SENE SWNW	80.00
19S	19E	21	ESW WSE	160.00
19S	19E	23	SENE	40.00
19S	19E	24	SWNW	40.00
19S	19E	25	SNW NWSE	120.00
19S	19E	26	SNE WSE SW	320.00
19S	19E	27	SE	160.00
19S	19E	30	ESW	80.00
19S	19E	33	NE	160.00
19S	19E	35	NENW NWNE	80.00
19S	20E	4	NWSE	40.00
19S	20E	6	L7	39.85
19S	20E	8	SENW SWSW ESW SWSE	200.00
19S	20E	9	NWSE NENE	80.00
19S	20E	17	WNE ENW	160.00
19S	20E	35	NESE	40.00
19S	23E	12	SW WSE NESE	280.00
19S	24E	2	L1-4 SN S	636.26
19S	24E	14	N NS SESE	520.00
19S	24E	22	ALL	640.00
20S	22E	14	SWSW	40.00
20S	22E	15	SWNE	40.00
20S	22E	23	SNW NWNW SWSE	160.00
20S	22E	26	WE	160.00
20S	22E	35	WNE NWSE	120.00
20S	24E	8	SSW SESE	120.00
21S	22E	3	L2	41.81

Subtotal of acres in Crook County

22,564.78

Lands in Deschutes County

Township	Range	Section	Subdivsion	Acreage
14S	11E	23	SWNE	40.00
14S	13E	29	L1 L4 NENW	80.69
19S	16E	2	SWNE	40.00
20S	16E	22	NWSE	40.00
20S	16E	24	SE	160.00
20S	18E	2	SENE	40.00
20S	18E	7	SWNE NWSE	80.00
20S	18E	10	SWNE	40.00
21S	10E	21	NE	160.00
21S	10E	22	NNE	80.00
21S	10E	26	NENW	40.00
21S	10E	33	WSE	80.00
21S	10E	34	SWSE ESE	120.00
21S	11E	29	SWSW	40.00
21S	20E	24	NNE	80.00
22S	10E	3	L1-2	80.83
22S	10E	5	NSE	80.00
22S	10E	9	NE	160.00
22S	10E	10	NWNW	40.00
22S	10E	11	L1-4 L6-7 ENWSWSW WNESWSW SENESWSW NNESESW SWNESESW NESWSESW	46.25
22S	10E	14	133 136-139 141-147 149-154 156-159 161 SESW NENWNW	108.34
22S	10E	14	L14 44-45 52 62 64-65 75 82-84 88-89 94-95 100 102-103 108	154.64
Subtotal of acres in Deschutes County				1,790.75

Lands in Harney County

Township	Range	Section	Subdivsion	Acreage
19S	25E	8	NWSE SESE	80.00
19S	25E	15	E	320.00
19S	25E	28	SS NESE	200.00
19S	25E	32	N SW	480.00
Subtotal of acres in Harney County				1080.00

Lands in Klamath County

Township	Range	Section	Subdivsion	Acreage
23S	09E	2	L4 SENW SWSW	119.62
23S	09E	11	NNW	80.00
23S	09E	20	NSW SESW WSE	200.00
23S	09E	21	SN NSW SESW SE	440.00
23S	09E	22	SSW	80.00
23S	09E	27	N SW NSE	560.00
23S	09E	28	E	320.00

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acreage
23S	09E	32	WNE SENW ESW SE	360.00
23S	09E	33	NSW SENW NNE SWNE NSENE SWSENE NNWNESE WSESENE	280.00
23S	09E	34	NNW	80.00
23S	10E	33	NWNE ENW NWNW	160.00
24S	10E	4	L5 WWNWSW NWNWSWSW	12.50

Subtotal of acres in Klamath County

2,692.12

Total Acreage of Public Lands in Zone 3

28,127.65

Appendix B

Summary of Livestock Grazing Management Decisions (Brothers Portion)

Allotment No.	Name	Cat. ^A	BLM Acres	Wildlife AUMs
0001	ALASKA PACIFIC	I	2,172	30
0003	HAMPTON	M	56,873 ²	152
0004	MINERS FLAT	M	2,908	52
0006	POST	M	1,720	22
0007	RIVER	C	240	4
0009	COLD SPRINGS	M	37,134	64
0012	WINDMILL	C	920	4
0013	SHEEP MTN. COMM.	M	6,332 ²	37
0014	SHEEP MTN. INDIV.	M	1,820	18
0016	INDIAN CREEK	I	1,831	41
0017	BONNIEVIEW	C	812	20
0018	JUNIPER SPRINGS	I	1,625	44
0019	IBEX BUTTE	I	12,230	112
0020	LOWER 12 MILE TABLE	I	9,722	91
0021	MID FK TWELVEMILE CK	M	1,795	14
0022	LAUGHLIN	I	7,672	18
0023	ANGELL	I	1,517	11
0024	UPPER BUCK CREEK	M	6,991	112
0025	BUCK CREEK FLAT	I	5,850	47
0026	HUMPHREY	M	4,936	103
0027	UPPER POCKET COMM.	M	4,853	93
0028	FERIAN	C	446	11
0029	JIMMY MCCUEN	C	865	19
0033	CONGLETON	M	2,128	79
0034	LOWER POCKET COMM.	M	1,968	31
0035	BULGER CREEK	M	70 ²	
0036	DELORE	C	80	10
0037	FOSTER, V.	C	160	4
0038	CAVE	I	3,035	23
0039	PAULINA	M	1,642	28
0041	LAYTON	M	1,418	24
0042	OWENS WATER COMM.	I	4,389	15
0043	BARNEY BUCK CREEK	I	5,150	66
0044	G.I.	I	136,346 ²	285
0045	EAST MAURY	I	5,133	58
0047	LISTER	M	27,174	92
0048	DURGIN	C	324	10
0049	MCCULLOUGH	C	163	2
0050	RABBIT VALLEY	M	15,160	331
0051	PAULINA CREEK	M	2,622	65
0052	MILLER	C	120	2
0053	NORTH FORK	M	11,846	244
0054	BEAVER CREEK	M	880	19
0056	DAGIS LAKE	M	11,401	26
0058	COYOTE SPRINGS	M	4,418	89
0059	DRY LAKE	M	610	4
0060	FLAT TOP BUTTE	I	1,706	31

Active Preference (AUMs)		Grazing System ^B		Allotment Management Plan Completed ¹	Allotment ^C Objectives
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed		
123	98	S/S	DR		A
6,648 ²	6,648 ²	RR	RR,DR	Yes	A,B,E,F,G
201	291	RR,DR	RR,DR		A,B,E,G
98	118	S/S,DR	DR		A
0	0	REST	REST		D
2,142	2,554	RR	RR,DR ⁹		A,B,C,D,G
70	70	DR	DR		B,E,F
288 ²	478 ²	RR,DR,EX	RR,DR,EX	Yes	A,B,C,D
254 ³	315 ³	DR,FFR	DR		A,B,C,D
81	93	DR	DR	Yes	A,B,D
109	60	FFR	DR		B
165	165 ⁸	S/S	RR		A,B,C,E,G
910	910	S/S	RR		A,B,C,E,G
684	684	S/S	RR		A,B,C,E,F,G
193	193	D	DR		B
483	600	E	DR		A,B,E,G
141	141 ⁸	E,FFR	DR		A,E,G
624	644	DR,R	DR		A,B,E
271	325	DR	RR		A,B,E,F
635	562	DR,FFR,E	DR,E ⁷		A,B,D,E
274	330	DR	DR	Yes	A
30	30	FFR	DR		B
0	83	D	DR		B
197	197 ⁸	RR	RR	Yes	A
160	160	RR	RR	Yes	A
5 ²	5 ²	DR	DR		B,E,G
12	12 ⁸	S/S/F	DR		B
15	15	FFR	DR		B
165	194	S/S	DR		A,D
87	103	DR,S/S/F	DR		A
123	111	S/S/F,FFR	DR		A
241	293	S/S	DR		A,B,C
242	409	DR ³	RR		A,B,E,F
11,166 ²	10,490 ²	DR	DR,RR,EX		A,B,C,E,F,G
295	326	E,S/S/F	DR		A
2,155	2,614	RR,DR,S/S/F,EX,FFR,E ⁷	RR,DR,EX,E ⁷	Yes	A,D
39	39	FFR	DR		B
10	5	FFR	DR		B
548	493	S/S,EX	DR,EX		A
125	148	S/S	DR		A,D
22	13	E	DR		B
811 ²	811 ^{2,8}	RR,DR,EX,FFR	DR,RR,EX	Yes	A,D
82	82	E,S/S/F	DR		A
487	868	RR,E	RR		A,B,D,E
404	404	E	DR		A
33	33	E	DR		A,B
80	80	E	DR		A,C

Allotment No.	Name	Cat. ^A	BLM Acres	Wildlife AUMs
0062	BENNETT FIELD	M	1,314	38
0064	CAMP CREEK COMM.	I	17,861	88
0066	BUTLER	C	40	1
0069	INDIAN	C	160	1
0070	CLOVER CREEK	I	8,770 ⁴	25
0070	COFFEE BUTTE	M	4,266	27
0072	MILTENBERGER	M	1,690	
0075	WEIGAND	C	160	2
0075	WEST PINE CREEK	C	481	3
5001	WHITAKER	C	120	1
5002	SANOWSKI	C	40	1
5003	BROADDUS-CARTER	C	15	5
5004	LAMB	C	63	5
5006	EMMRICH	C	107	5
5007	HARSCH	M	506	6
5010	HARRINGTON	C	80	
5018	WIERLESKE	M	892	5
5022	AIRPORT	M	597	4
5024	COUCH	C	768	7
5029	CLAYPOOL	C	80	1
5030	KEYSTONE	C	296	4
5031	MAYFIELD-HARRIS	C	1,509	5
5032	BARRETT	C	238	4
5050	GREY BUTTE	M	809	3
5051	SHERWOOD CANYON	M	1,117	5
5052	SMITH ROCK	C	174	3
5061	MCWEIZZ	C	6,065	
5064	WILLIAMS	C	763	26
5065	LOWER BRIDGE	C	5,521	107
5066	PINE RIDGE	C	358	5
5067	FISHER	C	389	4
5068	STEVENS-FREMONT	C	285	5
5069	SQUAW CREEK	C	192	4
5070	LAFOLLETTE BUTTE	C	3,875	54
5071	ODIN FALLS	C	3,869	40
5072	STRUSS	C	2,294	10
5073	CLINE BUTTE	I	4,422	15
5074	FRYREAR BUTTE	I	6,994	20
5075	DESERT SPRINGS	M	1,947	10
5078	HOME RANCH	I	3,831	
5079	WHISKEY STILL	M	1,034	4
5080	MASTON	M	3,382	13
5081	PAULUS	C	152	4
5082	BULL FLAT	C	116	1
5086	LONE PINE CANYON	C	120	1
5088	BURNS-MONTGOMERY	C	160	3
5089	KNOCHE	C	185	1
5090	ZEMLICKA	C	344	2
5092	RED CLOUD	M	717	4
5093	CRONIN	M	321	4
5094	BROWN	C	493	8
5096	FOSTER	C	200	2
5097	RUSSELL	C	277	7
5107	CAIN FIELDS	C	114	3

Active Preference		Grazing System ^B		Allotment Management	
(AUMs)				Plan	Allotment ^C
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Completed ¹	Objectives
68	68	S/S	DR		B,D
966	966 ⁸	DR,E ⁷	RR,E ⁷		A,C,D,E,G
13	5	FFR	DR		B
11	11	FFR	DR		A
617 ⁴	617 ⁴	RR	RR,DR ⁴		A,B,C
468	609	S/S/F	DR		A
82	82	E	SD		B
15	15	FFR	DR		B
45	45	FFR	DR		B
7	7	E	SD		B
10	10	E	SD		B
2	2	E	SD		B
6	6	E	SD		B
0	20	E	SD		B
19	19	S/S	SD		B
2	2	S/S	SD		B
49	49	S/F	SD		B
49	49	E	SD		B
0	30	E	SD		B
4	4	FFR	SD		B
30	30	FFR	SD		B
124	124	S/F	DR		B
24	24	FFR	SD		B
28	28	S/S	SD		B
51	51	S/S	SD		B
9	9	S/S	SD		B
0	348	E	SD		B
44	44	S/S	DR		B
310	310	D	DR		B
34	34	S/S	SD		B
0	14	E	SD		B
0	46	E	SD		B
0	17	E	SD		B
0	258	E	DR		B
0	252	E	SD		B
143	143	E	DR		B
202	202	R	DR		G
498	498	R	DR		G
112	112	S/S	DR		B
193	193	E	DR		G
111	111	E	DR		B
209	209	S/S	DR		B
14	14	E	SD		B
0	7	E	SD		B
5	5	E	SD		B
17	17	E	SD		B
6	6	S/S	SD		B
18	18	E	SD		B
33	33	E	SD		B
19	19	E	DR		B
40	40	S/S	SD		B
24	24	S/S	SD		B
16	16	S/S	SD		B
36	36	E	SD		B

			BLM	Wildlife
Allotment No.	Name	Cat. ^A	Acres	AUMs
5108	ZELL POND	M	1,228	4
5109	HOHNSTEIN-TATTI	M	5,096	17
5110	BRUCKERT	C	126	4
5111	COOK	C	1,860	8
5112	DRIVEWAY	M	3,058	10
5113	HACKER-HASSING	M	4,019	13
5114	WEIGAND,N.	M	2,651	9
5115	ALLEN	M	3,554	8
5116	REDMOND AIRPORT	M	5,467	17
5117	PIPELINE	M	8,227	21
5118	CRENSHAW	M	7,267	21
5119	BLACKROCK	C	254	
5120	HUTTON	M	4,818	13
5121	OERTLE	C	2,629	9
5122	HOWARD	C	1,394	4
5125	MAYFIELD POND	M	4,549	13
5127	POWELL BUTTE	M	13,598 ²	31
5130	PILOT BUTTE	M	1,394	26
5131	MCCLELLAN	M	861	15
5133	LONG HOLLOW	C	300	2
5134	STEARNS	I	18,407	106
5135	DRY CREEK	M	7,055	67
5136	DAVIS	M	3,584	34
5137	PRINEVILLE DAM	I	3,925	
5138	PLATEAU	I	5,477	15
5139	DUNHAM	I	6,128	37
5140	SALT CK.-ALKALI BUTTE	I	9,783 ⁴	31 ⁴
5141	SANFORD CREEK	I	3,958 ⁴	6
5142	CAREY	I	1,129	20
5145	EAGLE ROCK-BAILEY	I	4,766	45
5149	BEOLETTO	M	968	24
5176	MCCABE	C	350	
5177	REYNOLDS	M	1,838	15
5178	GRIZZLY MTN.	C	701	3
5179	LYTLE CREEK	C	120	1
5180	GOLDEN HORSESHOE	C	197	3
5182	F. JONES	M	1,027	25
5183	RAIL HOLLOW	C	115	2
5198	LAIER-GOVE	C	529	3
5201	ALFALFA MKT.	M	2,436	8
5203	WILTZE	C	335	1
5204	SINCLAIR	M	630	3
5205	DODDS ROAD	M	2,287	8
5206	ARNOLD CANAL	C	2,791	16
5207	MICHAELS	M	4,066 ⁴	14 ⁴
5208	BARLOW CAVE	I	9,101	84
5209	LAVA BEDS COMM.	M	16,354	80
5210	HORSE RIDGE	I	22,152	107
5211	PINE MOUNTAIN	M	5,323	21
5212	MILLICAN	I	32,560	106
5213	RAMBO	M	15,997	53
5214	WILLIAMSON CREEK	I	12,905	44
5215	COATS	M	10,514	28

Active Preference		Grazing System ^B		Allotment Management	Allotment ^C
(AUMs)				Plan	Objectives
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Completed ¹	
75	75	E	SD		B
262	262	S/F	DR		B
35	35	S/F	SD		B
0	49	E	SD		B
100	138	R	DR		B
99	99	R	DR		B
177	177	S/S	DR		B
110	110	S/S	DR		B
228	228	R	DR		B
513	513	RR	DR	Yes	B
392	405	DR	DR		B
0	24	E	DR		B
254	254	R	DR		B
120	120	DR	DR		B
68	68	R	DR		B
305	305	DR	DR		B
700 ²	700 ²	DR	DR		B
84	84	S/S	SD		B
75	75	E	SD		B
17	17	FFR	SD		B
852	852	DR	DR		E,G
334	334	DR	DR		R
213	234	DR	DR,EX		B
139	139	DR,EX	DR		C,D
252	252	DR	DR	Yes	A,C
323	338	DR	DR	Yes	A,C
657 ⁴	769 ⁴	DR,E	DR		A,C,D
152	152	DR	DR	Yes	A,C,D
46	46	S/S	DR		A,C
262	262	RR	RR	Yes	A,C,D
55	55	S/S/F	R		B
10	22	S/S/F	E		B
101	101	E	SD		B
69	69	E	SD		B
8	8	S/S	SD		B
14	14	S/S	SD		B
77	77	E	SD		B
0	10	E	SD		B
15	15	FFR	SD		B
141	141	S/S	DR		B
31	31	DR	DR		B
38	38	DR	SD		B
75	75	DR	DR		B
0	87	S/S	DR		B
179 ⁴	179 ⁴	R	SD		B
600	600	DR	DR		A,E
729	508	S/S	DR		B
1,624	1,843	DR	DR		A,G
320	320	DR	DR	Yes	B
1,705	2,800	DR	DR		A,G
605	605	DR	DR	Yes	B
1,007	1,007	DR	DR		A,G
853	1,115	DR	DR		B

			BLM	Wildlife
Allotment No.	Name	Cat. ^A	Acres	AUMs
5216	GRIEVE	C	84	1
5229	KLOOTCHMAN	C	210	
5230	BIRCH CREEK	I	2,966	6
5231	WEST BUTTE	I	11,386	50
5230	NYE	I	8,627	34
5233	SCOTT	I	4,625	5
5234	HAUGHTON	I	18,437	30
5235	MOFFITT	I	30,506	107
5236	BEAR CREEK	I	1,750	4
5237	BROTHERS	I	28,465	65
5238	ZX	I	76,498	223
5239	GRASSY BUTTE	M	25,701	50
5240	FEHRENBACHER	M	6,605	7
5241	RICKMAN-MCCORMACK	I	7,991	23
5242	SPRING CREEK	I	6,245	28
5243	BRIGHT	M	6,269	22
5245	RAM LAKE	I	12,796 ²	51 ²
5246	HATFIELD	C	122	
5247	LIZARD CREEK	M	3,263	7
5248	POTHOOK	C	2,454	15
5249	MCCORMACK HOME RANCH	C	1,274	13
5250	COFFELT	M	440	2
5251	96 RANCH	I	6,771	19
5252	MEISNER	C	124	4
5254	BARBWIRE	C	100 ²	0 ²

Active Preference		Grazing System ^B		Allotment Management	Allotment ^C
(AUMs)				Plan	Objectives
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Completed ¹	
4	4	S/S	SD		B
26	26	FFR	SD		B
137	137	DR, E ⁷	DR		A, C, D
806	942	DR	DR		A, C
422	422	DR, E ⁷	DR	Yes	A, C
255	255	DR	DR		A, C
1,061	1,552	DR	DR	Yes	A, C, G
2,334	2,830	RR	DR	Yes	A, G
98	200	DR ⁶ , E ⁷	SD		A, C
2,429	3,008	DR	DR	Yes	A, G
7,100	7,100	RR	DR	Yes	A, C
3,018	4,100	DR	DR	Yes	B
492	845	DR	DR		B
398	567	DR	DR		A, C
401	401	DR	DR	Yes	A, C
643	1,000	S/S	DR		B
724 ²	724 ²	DR	DR		A, C
5	5	DR	DR		B
280	280	R	DR		B
140	140	DR	DR		B
54	68	DR	DR		B
20	20	R	DR		B
482	482	DR	DR		A, C
34	34	E	SD		B
10 ²	10 ²	FFR ²	DR		B

¹Also includes allotment agreements

²Changed due to land exchange with State of Oregon

³Correction - previous RPS in error

⁴Change in allotment land base

⁵New allotment as a result of 4, above

⁶Change in operation necessitated change in management

⁷"Early in and out" use as a riparian treatment

⁸Mgt. decision to not change from current active preference

⁹DR added as a change in seeding mgt.

^ACategorization

I - Improve (shaded entries)

M - Maintain

C - Custodial

^BGrazing Systems

RR rest rotation S/S/F spring/summer/fall

DR deferred rotation S/F spring fall

R rotation W winter

D deferred SD short duration

E early EX exclusion

S/S spring/summer FFR fenced federal range

^CAllotment Objectives

A Improve ecological condition

B Maintain ecological condition

C Stabilize or improve watershed condition

D Improve riparian habitat

E Maintain or improve winter range for mule deer and/or antelope

F Maintain or improve sage grouse habitat

G Increase availability of livestock forage

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BORROWER'S

HD 243 .07 B767

Brothers/LaPine
management plan

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